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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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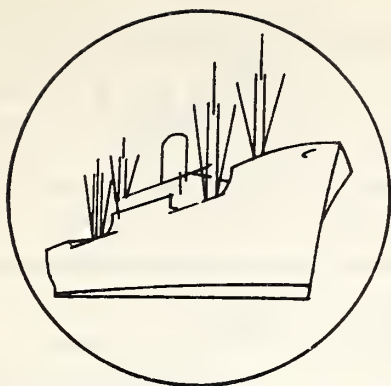
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
and
Economic Development Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

A special article in this issue deals with the relationship of economic development and agricultural trade with associated levels of total and agricultural trade in developed and less-developed countries. Total and per capita incomes are used as measures of economic growth. Special attention is given to how economic growth and incomes abroad influence U.S. exports of agricultural products. If income and trade continue expanding at the 1950-61 rate, U.S. agricultural exports in current dollars would be 2.3 times larger in 1980 than they were in 1959 and 1960. They would increase to \$9.8 billion by 1980 from \$4.3 billion in 1959-60. Agricultural exports to developed countries would advance to \$5.4 billion from \$2.8 billion and those to less-developed countries would rise to \$4.4 billion from \$1.5 billion. If real growth of income and imports continues expanding at the 1950-61 rate, agricultural exports measured in 1959-60 dollars would be about twice as large in 1980 as in 1959-60. Removal of inflationary effects causes growth rates for income to decrease relative to those for imports, but the deflated results appear more realistic than those expressed in current dollars. The estimates suggest that U.S. agricultural exports to the developed countries would about double by 1980 and those to the less-developed countries would nearly triple.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1962-63 totaled \$3,911 million, 4 percent above the previous year's \$3,762 million. The increase was in supplementary (partially competitive) commodities, especially beef and veal and cane sugar. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports declined 1 percent in value, mainly because of lower prices. Declines occurred in imports of nearly all complementary commodities except carpet wool and essential oils. Falling prices caused decreased imports of some items such as coffee, crude natural rubber, and cocoa beans. Imports of beef and veal were encouraged by continued strong U.S. demand and by the relatively low level of cow slaughter in this country. Suppliers had more meat products for export, and some suppliers diverted shipments to the United States from their usual markets in Europe. Larger imports of sugar reflected increased domestic distribution since December 1962 and the inclusion in fiscal year 1963 statistics of some imports that normally would have been included in 1962 data.

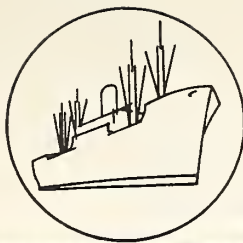
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U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 10 percent in the year following imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable import levies on July 30, 1962. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,079 million compared with \$1,204 million in August 1961-July 1962. Exports of commodities subject to variable import levies were down 26 percent in value, with principal reductions in wheat, wheat flour, poultry meat, eggs, and feed grains. Exports of broilers and fryers, the most important meat products shipped to the EEC, declined 70 percent in value.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies declined less than 1 percent in August 1962 - July 1963 from a year earlier. Sharp increases in exports of fruits, vegetables, soybeans, protein meal, and rye offset declines in cotton, tallow, pork, rice, tobacco, and edible vegetable oils.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports under Government-financed programs (P.L. 480 and 87-195) amounted to an estimated \$1,539 million in the year ended June 30, 1963. These shipments contributed 30 percent of the \$5,084 million in U.S. agricultural exports during the year. Wheat and flour led Government program exports, followed by cotton, vegetables, rice, nonfat dry milk, and corn. Title I sales for foreign currency rose to a record \$1,072 million, or 70 percent of all program exports. Principal commodities were wheat and flour, cotton, rice, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. These commodities were 97 percent of the value of all Title I shipments.



SPECIAL in this issue

FOREIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE

by

Raymond P. Christensen and Arthur B. Mackie 1/

Agriculture's Interest in Foreign Economic Growth

American agriculture has a big stake in larger overseas markets for farm products resulting from foreign economic development and growth. In recent years, farm products from 65 million harvested acres -- about 1 acre in 5 -- have been exported. Value of agricultural products shipped abroad totaled a little over \$5 billion in both 1961 and 1962. This is about 15 percent of the total value of U.S. farm marketings.

Traditionally, the best markets for agricultural products have been the highly-developed countries. For example, Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands have been the largest importers of U.S. farm products. Trade with these countries can be expected to increase as they achieve still higher incomes.

But over the long term, less-developed countries are potential markets for much larger quantities of products from the United States and other developed countries. How rapidly markets expand in low-income countries will depend upon how rapidly these countries achieve economic growth and increase their foreign exchange earnings. Economic and technical aid programs can be very important in helping low-income countries achieve higher growth rates.

Food aid programs also can make important contributions to economic growth. Under these programs, unemployed people in the less-developed countries are paid with food for work in improving resources and building up productive capacity.

If the various aid programs help improve income levels in the low-income countries, commercial markets for farm products as well as other products will be increased. Italy, Greece, and Japan, for example, are countries where economic growth has led to expanded commercial export markets for U.S. farm products. 2/

1/ Chief and International Agricultural Economist, respectively, of the Economic Development Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS.

2/ See Johnson, Sherman E., "The Strategy of Food Aid," Econ. Res. Ser., U.S. Dept. Agr., paper presented at the 39th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., November 14, 1961.

The complementary relationship between economic growth and trade has long been recognized. In 1580, for example, Richard Hakluyt, an English historian and geographer, said to English merchants:

"If you find any island or maine land populous and the same people hath need of cloth, then you are to advise what commodities they have to purchase the same withal. If they be poore, then you are to consider the soile and how by any possibilities the same may be made to enrich them, that hereafter they may have something to purchase the cloth withal." 1/

Economic growth in less-developed countries depends on improving output and productivity of their agriculture as well as their other industries. Although demand for food may not go up as much as demand for industrial products as countries grow, total demand for agricultural products does expand, and international trade in these products increases as countries achieve higher income levels.

This paper compares the relationship of economic development and agricultural trade with associated levels of total and agricultural trade in developed and less-developed countries. Total and per capita incomes are used as measures of economic growth. Special attention is given to how economic growth and incomes abroad influence exports of U.S. agricultural products.

Income and trade data for three groups of countries are examined:

(1) Developed countries of the free world, including countries of Western Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, Japan, and the United States.

(2) Less-developed countries of the free world.

(3) Eastern Trade Area, including countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

World Population and Income Patterns

About two-thirds of the world's population is in the free world and about one-third in the Communist, referred to as the Eastern Trade Area (table 1). Within the free world, about one-third lives in developed countries and about two-thirds in less-developed areas.

Income estimates of the less-developed countries, where much production is for subsistence, have many limitations. However, available data indicate that the (1) developed countries (excluding the Eastern Trade Area) had about two-thirds of total world income in 1959-60 (average of calendar years 1959 and

1/ Quoted by Black, Eugene, R., "The Diplomacy of Economic Development" Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1960, p. 40.

Table 1.--Estimates of population and income, by major regions, 1959-60
averages 1/

Region <u>2</u> /	:	:	Income		Percentage		Agricultural
	:	:	:	:	distribution		income as
	Popu- lation	:	Agricul- Total	Popu- tural	Total income	Agricul- tural	share of total
	:	:	:	:	:	income	income
	Million	Billions	dollars		-- Percent --		
Developed.....	669	730	69	23	67	39	9
United States....	179	409	16	6	38	9	4
Other countries..	490	321	53	17	29	30	17
Less-developed....	1,294	142	51	44	13	29	36
Eastern Trade Area:	981	214	57	33	20	32	27
World total.....	2,943	1,086	177	100	100	100	16

1/ Value data are U.S. dollars. Data on agricultural income are preliminary estimates. Estimates of income and population were computed from data given in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961 and 1962.

2/ Other developed countries include Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, West Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, and Japan. Less-developed countries include Africa (all countries except Republic of South Africa), Latin America, Asia less Japan, China Mainland, North Vietnam, North Korea, and Mongolia. Eastern Trade Area includes U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, China Mainland, North Vietnam, and North Korea.

1960), (2) less-developed countries had about one-eighth, and (3) Eastern Trade Area about one-fifth (table 1). These data indicate the relative importance of total production and economic activity in the different regions. There may be some underestimating of income in the less-developed countries because of difficulties in placing values on subsistence production, which accounts for a large part of total income in these areas. But even with upward revision of income data for the less-developed countries to allow for this, developed countries would still account for the major part of world production and income.

Agriculture is more important in the less-developed countries and in the Eastern Trade Area than in the developed countries. For example, agricultural income accounted for only 9 percent of total income in the developed countries in the 1959-60 period, compared with 36 percent in the less-developed countries and 27 percent in the Eastern Trade Area. But this does not mean the less-developed countries account for most of the world's agricultural production. According to preliminary estimates, developed countries earned about 39 percent of world agricultural income in 1959-60, the less-developed countries had 29 percent, and the Eastern Trade Area about 32 percent.

The United States accounts for the major part of the total income and economic activity of developed countries outside the Eastern Trade Area. With only 27 percent of the population, the United States accounted for 56 percent of total income and 23 percent of agricultural income of the developed region in 1959-60.

World Trade in Agricultural and Other Products

It would not be correct to say that low-income countries are not developed because they do not trade enough. In 1959 and 1960, total exports and imports of the less-developed countries amounted to 19 percent of the total value of all production and income in these countries (table 2). The comparable percentage was also 19 percent for developed countries, excluding the United States. Exports took only 5 percent and imports 4 percent in the United States. But the United States covers a large area with much specialization in production and trade among regions within the country. One-third or more of total production enters world trade channels in many small developed countries such as Norway and Sweden.

Total Agricultural Trade and Income

Agricultural products account for nearly one-third of total world trade. For less-developed countries in 1959-60, 54 percent of all exports were agricultural. The proportion was 23 percent for the United States and 25 percent for other developed countries. It was 28 percent for the Eastern Trade Area. These data suggest that agricultural exports become a smaller proportion of total exports as countries develop and achieve higher incomes. But the absolute volume of agricultural exports of most countries continues to increase with economic growth and rising incomes.

Total value of exports for a country or region approximately equals total value of imports over a period of years, although exports may not equal imports in any one year.

Developed countries as a group import more agricultural products than they export (table 2). However, total value of agricultural exports from the United States was about 10 percent larger than agricultural imports in 1959-60. Other developed countries imported about \$8 billion more agricultural products than they exported. Countries in Western Europe and Japan are large net importers.

In contrast, less-developed countries as a group export more agricultural products than they import. Less-developed countries rely heavily upon agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. In 1959 and 1960, total value of agricultural products exported by these countries averaged nearly \$8 billion more than value of agricultural imports. The Eastern Trade Area imports slightly more agricultural products than it exports.

This relationship of agricultural imports to development suggests that imports of agricultural products become a larger proportion of total imports as countries achieve higher incomes. The opposite relationship is suggested by data

Table 2.--Foreign trade, total and agricultural, by major regions, 1959-60 averages 1/

Region 2/	Total		Agricultural		Share of total income		Share of total exports		Share of total agric. income 4/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Total exports	Total imports	Agri. exports	Agri. imports	Agri. exports	Agri. imports
	-- Billion dollars --				Percent --					
Developed.....	80.0	77.1	19.9	27.5	11	10	25	36	29	40
United States..	18.9	15.0	4.4	4.0	5	4	23	27	27	25
Other countries.....	61.1	62.1	15.5	23.5	19	19	25	38	29	44
Less-developed...	26.5	27.5	14.3	6.5	19	19	54	24	28	13
Eastern Trade Area.....	14.5	14.7	4.1	4.3	7	7	28	29	7	7
Unspecified 3/...	---	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
World total.....	121.0	121.0	38.3	38.3	11	11	32	32	22	22

1/ Data are preliminary estimates. Export and import data are current values in U.S. dollars. Sources: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961 and 1962; GATT International Trade, 1961; Geneva, September 1962; and "U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Commodities, Calendar Year 1962," supplement to the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, ERS, USDA, June 1963.

2/ See footnote 2 of table 1 for countries in each region.

3/ Undistributed exports of special categories from the United States.

4/ Agricultural income is net contribution of agriculture to national income and much less than total value of agricultural production. Therefore, the percentage indicates only the relative importance of agricultural exports to agricultural sectors in each region.

on agricultural and total exports. For less-developed countries, 24 percent of all imports were agricultural. The proportion was 27 percent for the United States, but 38 percent for the other developed countries. The high proportion of agricultural products to total imports of developed countries suggests that as the less-developed countries achieve higher levels of development, they will become larger markets for U.S. agricultural exports.

One can express the value of agricultural exports as a percentage of agricultural income to show the relative importance of agricultural exports to the agricultural sectors of each region. However, this percentage does not indicate the proportion of agricultural production exported. Agricultural incomes herein referred are values added by agriculture to the national income. Total value of agricultural production is larger than agricultural income because it includes value of products and resources purchased from other economic sectors for use in farm production. Agricultural income represents only product value of agricultural labor and land.

Agricultural exports are almost as important to agriculture in the developed countries as in less-developed countries. In both groups, agricultural export values in 1959 and 1960 amounted to nearly 30 percent of total agricultural income (table 2). However, in the Eastern Trade Area the comparable figure was only 7 percent.

Per Capita Income and Trade

The relation between levels of economic development and trade also is shown by per capita income and trade data (table 3). Income, exports, and imports per capita of all products were 6 times larger for developed countries than for less-developed countries in 1959-60. Agricultural exports were only 3 times larger, but agricultural imports were about 9 times larger in the developed than in less-developed countries in 1959-60. The relationship between income and total trade is more uniform than for agricultural trade. The high dependency of less-developed countries on agricultural exports is reflected in the relatively high level of exports per capita at this level of income. The relatively low level of agricultural imports per capita probably reflects greater use of their foreign exchange earnings for capital imports needed to finance industrial and general economic development. These data suggest that even in the low-income countries agricultural imports would be increased with higher levels of income and economic development.

U.S. Share of World Trade

U.S. exports accounted for 12 percent of all agricultural products and for 13 percent of all goods and services entering world trade channels in 1959-60. These percentages are based on total exports, including exports by foreign countries to the United States.

Table 3.--Estimates of income and foreign trade, by major regions, 1959-60 averages 1/

Region <u>2/</u>	Per capita estimates of				
	Total income	Total		Agricultural	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	-- <u>Dollars</u> --				
Developed.....	1,091	119	115	30	41
United States.....	2,285	105	84	25	22
Other countries.....	655	125	127	32	48
Less-developed.....	110	20	21	11	5
Eastern Trade Area.....	218	15	15	4	4
World total.....	369	41	41	13	13

1/ Computed from data in tables 1 and 2.

2/ See footnote 2 of table 1 for countries in each region.

Table 4 shows the share of total imports of foreign countries supplied by the United States. In 1959-60, U.S. exports accounted for the following percentages of total imports by foreign countries:

	Developed countries (Percent)	Less-developed countries (Percent)
Agricultural products.....	12	23
All goods and services.....	17	22

These data indicate that the United States is less important as a source of agricultural products than as a source of other products. They also indicate the United States accounts for a much larger share of imports for the less-developed countries than for the developed countries.

Obviously, U.S. exports are influenced by exports of other countries as well as by incomes in importing countries. But U.S. exports are distributed between developed and less-developed countries (excluding countries in the Eastern Trade Area and the United States) approximately the same way as income. This is evident from the following 1959-60 percentage distribution data:

	Developed countries (Percent)	Less-developed countries (Percent)
Population.....	27	73
Income.....	69	31
U.S. exports		
Total.....	61	39
Agricultural.....	65	35

Table 4.--Estimates of total and per capita incomes and imports from the United States and other countries, by major regions, 1959-60 averages 1/

Income and imports	: : Developed : countries <u>2/</u>	: : Less-developed : countries	: : Eastern Trade : Area
		-- <u>Billion dollars</u> --	
<u>Total estimates</u>			
Income.....	321.0	142.0	214.0
Total imports.....	62.1	27.5	14.7
From United States <u>3/</u>	10.8	6.2	.2
From other countries.....	51.3	21.3	14.5
Agricultural imports.....	23.5	6.5	4.3
From United States <u>3/</u>	2.8	1.5	.1
From other countries.....	20.7	5.0	4.2
		-- <u>Dollars</u> --	
<u>Per capita estimates</u>			
Income.....	655.00	110.00	218.00
Total imports.....	126.73	21.25	14.98
From United States.....	22.04	4.73	.20
From other countries.....	104.69	16.46	14.78
Agricultural imports.....	47.96	5.02	4.38
From United States.....	5.71	1.16	.10
From other countries.....	42.24	3.86	4.28

1/ Preliminary estimates in U.S. dollars. See tables 1 and 2 for source of data.

2/ Excludes the United States.

3/ Excludes \$1.7 billion of special category of U.S. exports which are not distributed among regions.

The developed countries accounted for nearly two-thirds of U.S. exports and the less-developed for a little over one-third. Income was distributed about the same. The number of people apparently has little influence on how exports are distributed. It is purchasing power that counts.

Total imports of foreign countries from the United States and other countries are closely related to income. Agricultural imports, however, are relatively

greater in the developed countries. Imports of all goods and services and of agricultural products per \$100 of income in 1959-60 were as follows:

	Developed countries (Dollars)	Less-developed countries (Dollars)
All goods and services.....	19.34	19.37
From United States.....	3.36	4.37
From other countries.....	15.98	15.00
 Agricultural products.....	 7.32	 4.58
From United States.....	.87	1.05
From other countries.....	6.45	3.53

The value of goods and services imported per \$100 of income is about the same for the less-developed countries as for the developed. As might be expected, the developed countries import much more agricultural products per \$100 of income than do the less-developed.

U.S. exports of agricultural products averaged a little over \$1 for each \$100 of income in the less-developed countries and a little less than \$1 for each \$100 of income in the developed countries. However, a substantial part of U.S. agricultural exports to the less-developed countries were concessional sales in 1959-60. In 1960, for example, 60 percent of these agricultural exports to the less-developed countries were under the P.L. 480 program compared with 11 percent to the developed countries.

Changes in Income and Trade

Total income and total trade have moved upward together during the last decade.

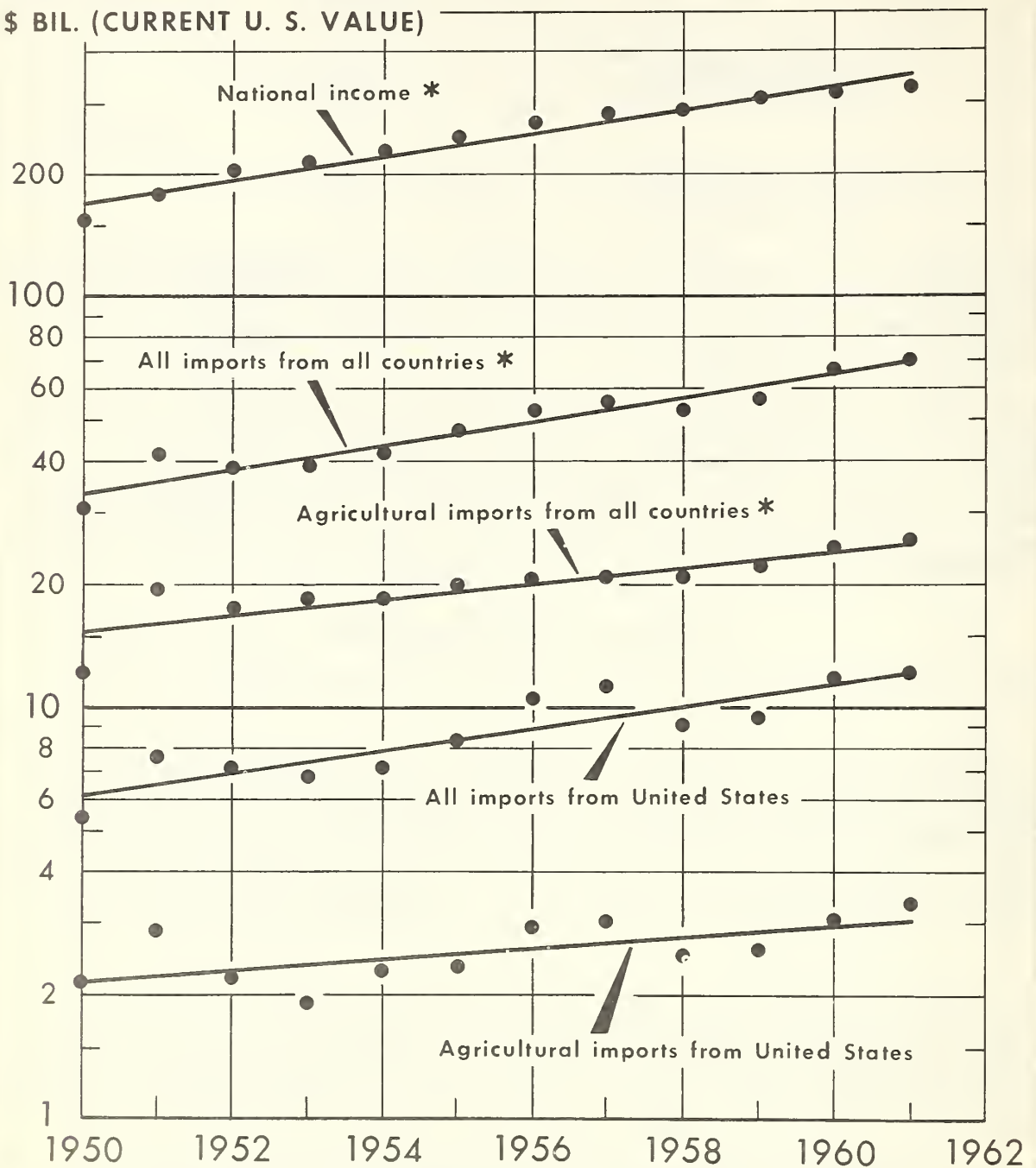
Considered here are how changes in imports of all products and agricultural products by developed countries (excluding the United States) and by less-developed countries have been associated with changes in income during the 1950-61 period. Also considered are how changes in imports from the United States compare with changes in imports from other countries, and how growth rates for income and imports compare. The growth rates referred to are compound annual rates.

For developed countries, total income and imports increased at the same rate, 6.8 percent a year, during 1950-61 (figure 1). Imports from the United States increased 6.5 percent annually, not quite as much as the rate for all imports. Imports of agricultural products from all countries increased at a rate of 4.7 percent a year while those from the United States increased at a somewhat lower rate, 3.3 percent a year.

For the less-developed countries, total imports from all countries increased 5.1 percent and those from the United States at 3.8 percent. The growth rate of income was 5.2 percent (figure 2). Imports of agricultural products from all countries went up 1.9 percent a year, but those from the United States

TOTAL INCOME AND IMPORTS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

\$ BIL. (CURRENT U. S. VALUE)



INCLUDES COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, JAPAN AND REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. * INCOME AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE EXCLUDED.

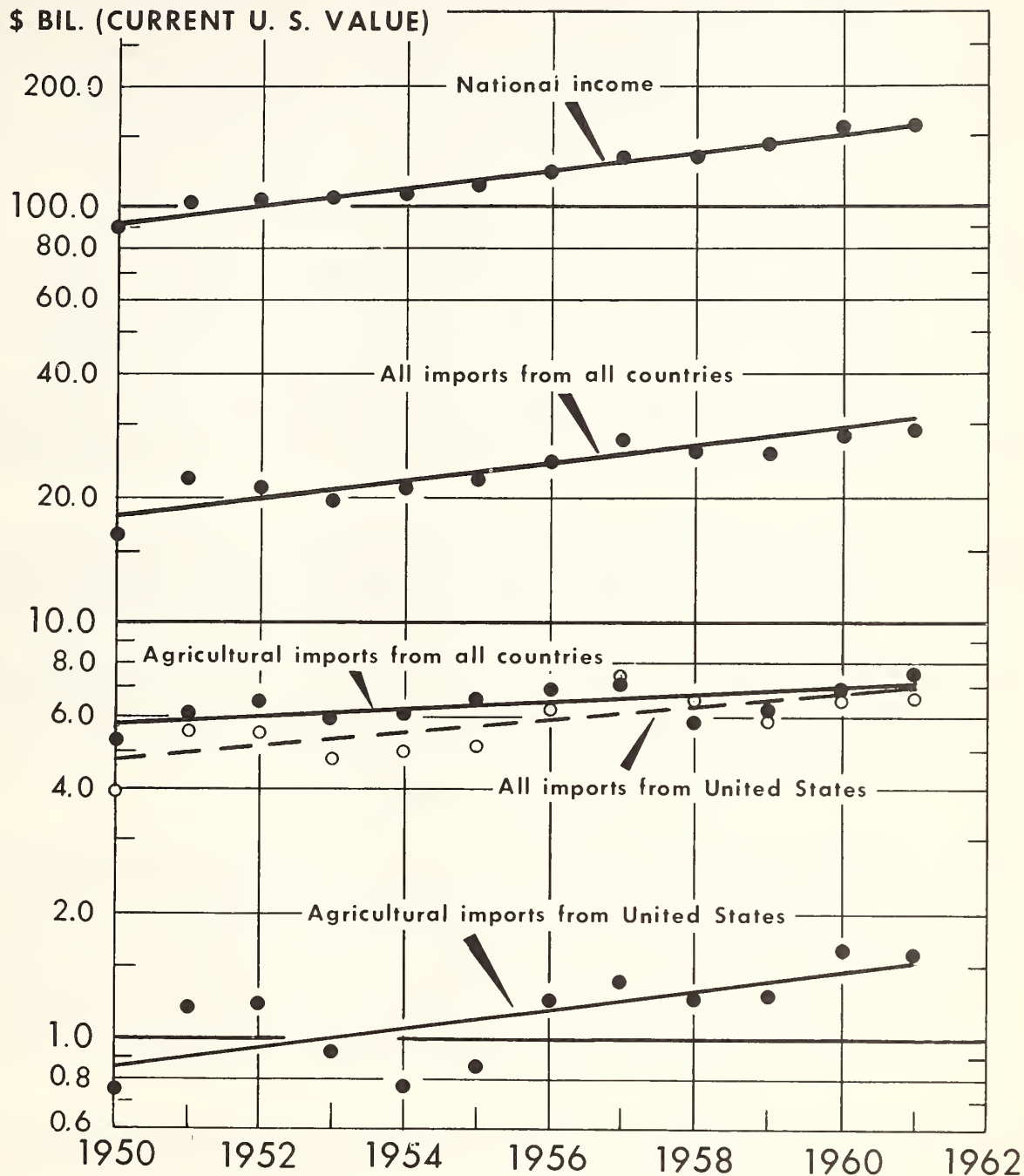
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FIG. 1

TOTAL INCOME AND IMPORTS OF LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

\$ BIL. (CURRENT U. S. VALUE)



INCLUDES ALL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (EXCEPT REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA), ASIA (EXCEPT JAPAN AND COMMUNIST ASIA) AND LATIN AMERICA.

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FIG. 2

increased at 5.5 percent. Rapid expansion in imports of agricultural products from the United States, of course, was influenced by shipments under P.L. 480 programs.

All data are expressed in values of current U.S. dollars. Purchasing power of the U.S. dollar declined in value by about 26 percent or 2.3 percent a year during the 1950-61 period. On the other hand, the value of imports, measured in constant dollars, declined about 11 percent or 1 percent a year during this time. Therefore, the upward trends shown for income and imports generally reflect real changes in income and physical volume changes in imports. A comparison of growth rates for the developed countries shows that the physical volume of trade grew about as rapidly as income in current dollars but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times faster in constant dollars. In the less-developed countries, the growth rates of income and all imports were more nearly the same.

The share of U.S. products imported by the developed countries has remained nearly constant since 1950. The proportion was 18 percent in 1950 and 17 percent in 1960. However, the U.S. share of agricultural products imported by the developed countries declined from 17 percent in 1950 to 12 percent in 1960. Of course, U.S. exports to West European countries were relatively large during the early 1950's, when agricultural production had not fully recovered from wartime damages. These conditions probably account for most of the percentage decline of the U.S. share of agricultural imports by the developed countries.

The share of U.S. products imported by the less-developed countries declined slightly during the past decade. It was 25 percent in 1950 compared with 22 percent in 1960. But the U.S. share of the agricultural imports of these countries increased from 14 percent in 1950 to 23 percent in 1960. Large shipments of agricultural products under the P.L. 480 program, beginning in the late 1950's, probably accounts for this change. It also is associated with rapid population growth, expanding demand for food, and inability of the less-developed countries to expand food production quickly.

Future Trade Potential

Judging from experience during the 1950's, foreign economic growth will have a major influence on foreign markets for agricultural products in the years ahead. Of course, U.S. exports also will be influenced by changes in (1) demand for and production of agricultural products in importing countries, (2) supplies made available for export by competing foreign countries, and (3) U.S. capacity for supplying agricultural products for export. Since the United States accounts for about 15 percent of all the agricultural products imported by foreign countries, developments affecting foreign production, consumption, and trade can have large impacts on U.S. agricultural exports.

To provide general indications of how foreign markets for U.S. exports may change in the future, two sets of extrapolations for 1980 have been made, based on the following assumptions:

1. Continuation of 1950-61 growth rates for income and trade measured in current dollars.

2. Continuation of 1950-61 growth rates for income and trade measured in constant dollars.

If the growth rates for income and trade during 1950-61 continue, total value of exports of agricultural products from the United States in current dollars would be 2.3 times larger in 1980 than in 1959-60 (table 5). They would increase from \$4.3 billion in 1960 to \$9.8 billion in 1980. Exports to the Eastern Trade Area would be additional, but they have been relatively small. Our agricultural exports to developed countries would increase from \$2.8 billion in 1960 to \$5.4 billion in 1980 while those to the less-developed countries would increase from \$1.5 billion to \$4.4 billion.

If real growth rates for income and imports during 1950-61 continue, total value of agricultural exports measured in 1959-60 dollars would be about twice as large in 1980 as they were in 1959-60. Removal of the effects of inflation causes growth rates for income to decrease relative to those for imports. The deflated results appear more realistic, however, than those expressed in current dollars.

These estimates suggest that total value of U.S. exports to the developed countries would more than double by 1980; U.S. exports to the less-developed countries would also double, but agricultural exports to these countries would nearly triple.

Agricultural imports for the developed countries likely will account for a declining proportion of total imports. Most developed countries are rapidly improving agricultural technology and production. Moreover, the proportion of income spent for food likely will decrease as per capita incomes increase.

But for the less-developed countries, imports of agricultural products quite likely will increase as rapidly as income. These countries are experiencing rapid population growth and find it difficult to expand their agricultural production quickly. Many densely-populated countries are likely to become large net-importers of agricultural products as they progress economically.

Finally, it is important to note that a large proportion of U.S. agricultural exports to the less-developed countries are financed under P.L. 480 programs. If these countries achieve income growth, an increasing proportion of U.S. sales can be commercial. It is well known that American agriculture has surplus agricultural production capacity. Use of this capacity through food aid programs to help the less-developed countries develop and achieve higher incomes can lead to larger commercial sales of farm products in the future than it is possible to predict with past trends.

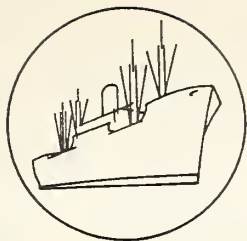
Table 5.--Estimates of annual growth rates for income and imports, developed and less-developed countries, 1959-60 average values, and 1980 extrapolated values

Item	1950-61 growth rates measured in 1/		1959-60 average values	1980 values assuming 1950-61 growth rates for income and imports	
	Current dollars	Constant dollars		Current dollars	1959-60 dollars
	-- Percent --			-- Billion dollars --	
<u>Developed countries 2/</u>					
Total income.....	6.8	4.5	321.0	1,196.5	774.1
Total imports					
From all countries:	6.8	6.4	62.1	231.5	214.7
From United States:	6.5	6.2	10.8	38.1	36.0
Agricultural imports:					
From all countries:	4.7	4.2	23.5	58.9	53.5
From United States:	3.3	2.9	2.8	5.4	5.0
<u>Less-developed coun- tries</u>					
Total income.....	5.2	2.9	142.0	391.4	251.5
Total imports					
From all countries:	5.1	4.2	27.5	74.4	62.6
From United States:	3.8	3.4	6.2	13.1	12.1
Agricultural imports:					
From all countries:	1.9	1.6	6.5	9.5	8.9
From United States:	5.5	5.2	1.5	4.4	4.1
<u>Imports from U.S. 3/</u>					
Total.....	---	---	17.0	51.2	48.1
Agricultural.....	---	---	4.3	9.8	9.1

1/ Compound annual growth rates. Current values were converted to 1954 dollars to obtain growth rates in constant dollars.

2/ Excludes United States.

3/ Excludes imports by Eastern Trade Area.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS INCREASED 4 PERCENT IN FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

by

Dewain H. Rahe 1/

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1962-63 totaled \$3,911 million, 4 percent above the previous year's \$3,762 million (table 6). The increase resulted from larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) items -- especially beef and veal and cane sugar. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products declined 1 percent, mainly reflecting lower prices.

Nonagricultural imports totaled \$12.5 billion, 6 percent above the \$11.8 billion of the year before. These imports have been increasing for a number of years, reflecting expansion in domestic disposable consumer income and export promotion programs undertaken by many countries.

Imports of supplementary commodities rose to \$2,212 million in fiscal year 1963 from \$2,048 million a year earlier. The gains were chiefly in beef and veal, apparel wool, and cane sugar. Partly offsetting were declines in hides and skins, cotton, grains and preparations, and tobacco.

Imports of complementary products totaled \$1,699 million compared with the previous year's \$1,713 million. Declines occurred in nearly all items except carpet wool and essential oils, and were associated mostly with falling prices of items such as coffee, crude natural rubber, and cocoa beans.

Complementary imports now account for 43 percent of total agricultural imports compared with nearly 50 percent in 1950-54. This decline has resulted partly from substantial volume increases in imports of supplementary commodities (especially animals and animal products), and partly from the declining value of complementary imports. The downtrend in the value of complementary imports since the early 1950's has been induced by the large carryover and increased production of most components of the class, which consists of items for which the demand tends to be highly inelastic. The oversupply has resulted in substantial price declines that have tended to depress values.

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Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
fiscal year 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-June		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	--Million dollars--		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	120	118	-2
Dairy products.....	54	55	+2
Hides and skins.....	69	56	-19
Meats and meat products.....	431	514	+19
Wool, apparel.....	109	124	+14
Other.....	38	42	+11
Total animals, etc.....	821	909	+11
Cotton, excluding linters.....	27	24	-11
Fruits and preparations.....	90	93	+3
Grains and preparations.....	55	39	-29
Nuts and preparations.....	58	62	+7
Oilseeds and products.....	151	157	+4
Sugar, cane.....	468	552	+18
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	109	95	-13
Vegetables and preparations.....	88	86	-2
Other.....	181	195	+8
Total supplementary.....	2,048	2,212	+8
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	78	76	-3
Coffee.....	945	939	-1
Cocoa beans.....	140	128	-9
Rubber, crude, natural.....	231	227	-2
Tea.....	57	61	+7
Wool, carpet.....	96	101	+5
Other.....	166	167	+1
Total complementary.....	1,713	1,699	-1
Total imports.....	3,762	3,911	+4

SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

Animals and animal products

Dutiable cattle. Imports of dutiable cattle rose to 1,217,000 head in fiscal year 1963 from 1,181,000 a year earlier. However, value was slightly lower, reflecting both a decline in prices and the shipment of more lightweight cattle from Canada and Mexico. Most of the increase resulted from the heavy movement of Canadian and Mexican animals in early 1962 because of drought conditions in both countries. The relatively strong demand for red meats in the United States has been encouraging imports of cattle by U.S. feeders for finishing with relatively cheap domestic feeds. Sixty percent of the imports were from Mexico and 40 percent were from Canada.

Meats. Total imports of meats and meat products advanced to \$514 million in fiscal year 1962-63 from \$431 million a year earlier, mostly resulting from the 34 percent (234 million pounds) increase in imports of fresh and chilled boneless beef. Altogether, imports of beef and veal increased to 1,029 million pounds (product weight) from 788 million a year earlier. Imports were encouraged by the continued strong U.S. demand for meat products such as frankfurters and luncheon meats and the relatively low level of cow slaughter in this country. In addition, Australia and New Zealand had larger supplies available for export to the United States. Higher prices in the United States caused exporting countries to divert a larger share of their exports to the United States from their usual markets in Europe. An estimated 70 percent of the boneless beef imports enter the United States through East Coast ports and about 18 percent through West Coast ports.

Apparel wool. Increased U.S. mill activity has resulted in an 18 percent increase in apparel wool imports. Imports totaled 198 million pounds (actual weight) compared with 167 million a year ago. Principal suppliers were Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Hides and skins. Hide and skin imports fell 12 percent in 1963, with substantial declines in sheep and lamb skins and cattle hides and a slight decline in goat and kid skins. Large domestic supplies and low prices discouraged foreign producers from shipping hides and skins into the U.S. market last year.

Cotton

Cotton imports declined to 136,000 bales in 1963 from 158,000 a year earlier. The drop resulted mainly from a cutback in imports of picker lap, which were sharply restricted by U.S. Government action in 1962. About 65 percent of cotton imports consisted of long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or longer). Imports of cotton, other than short harsh Asiatic cotton, are regulated by quotas. Long-staple imports are limited to 95,000 bales on an August 1 - July 30 year. Imports of upland type (under 1-1/8 inches) are limited to 30,000 bales on a September 19 - September 18 year.

Grains and preparations

Imports of grains and preparations fell precipitously in fiscal year 1963. They totaled \$39 million compared with \$55 million a year earlier. Most of the decline resulted from the sharp drop in barley imports, which totaled 2 million bushels in 1963 compared with 15 million a year earlier. Canada, the main supplier, had a small carryover, and the United States had a substantially increased supply of malting barley.

Sugar

Imports of cane sugar totaled 4,754,000 short tons in fiscal year 1963 compared with 4,666,000 a year earlier (on the same basis as reported by the Bureau of the Census). Larger imports reflected increased domestic distribution since December 1962. Moreover, fiscal year 1963 figures include some imports that normally would have been included in the previous year's statistics but were recorded in the 1962-63 period, because of the provisions of the Sugar Act passed last June. Principal suppliers were the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. Imports accounted for about 45 percent of U.S. sugar consumption last year -- somewhat less than in the previous year -- as a result of Sugar Act amendments that provided domestic producers with a larger share of U.S. markets.

Oilbearing materials and products

Total imports of oilbearing materials and products totaled \$157 million in fiscal year 1963 compared with \$151 million a year earlier. The increase was associated mainly with larger imports of coconut oil, which rose to 372 million pounds from 204 million a year earlier. Principal supplying countries switched to coconut oil from copra. In the previous year substantial quantities of coconut oil were released from U.S. strategic stockpiles, and the need for imports was smaller. Copra imports declined to 632 million pounds from 615 million a year earlier, nearly all from the Philippines.

COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

Bananas

Banana imports totaled \$76 million in fiscal year 1963 compared with \$78 million a year earlier. Nearly all were imported from Central American Republics, mainly Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala. The value of imports has remained relatively stable in the past 6 years.

Coffee

Imports of coffee totaled 3,134 million pounds in fiscal year 1963 compared with 3,018 million a year earlier. Value fell to \$939 million from \$945 million because of lower prices. Except for these 2 years, annual imports of coffee were above \$1 billion since the 1950's. Over 80 percent of U.S. imports came from Latin America, principally Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico, and from British East Africa and Angola. Per capita consumption in the United States has been relatively stable since World War II -- averaging about 15.8 pounds annually for the past 5 years.

A new coffee agreement among the major producing and importing countries (including the United States) was signed in 1962 to provide a more orderly and stable market. Since 1950 the value of imports has been trending downward because of the relatively large supplies of coffee in the major producing countries and the relatively inelastic demand in consuming countries.

The United States accounts for over half of the world imports of green coffee beans.

Cocoa beans

Imports of cocoa beans declined to 635 million pounds in fiscal year 1963 from 681 million a year earlier. The decline reflected reduced world production, higher prices, and larger U.S. stocks. There are relatively wide fluctuations in the international cocoa market because producing countries market their output the same year it is produced. Thus, major cocoa producing countries do not have sufficient carryover stocks to minimize wide fluctuations resulting from poor crops. Principal suppliers were Ghana, Nigeria, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Western Africa.

Rubber

Imports of crude natural rubber in fiscal year 1963 totaled 958 million pounds, slightly above the 932 million a year earlier. However, value fell to \$227 million from \$231 million. Since World War II the United States has gradually shifted to the use of synthetic rubber in lieu of crude natural rubber. In the early 1950's crude natural rubber accounted for some two-fifths of all U.S. rubber used, but in 1963 it declined to less than 30 percent. Principal factors in the greater use of synthetic rubber in recent years have been price advantages and improved properties of synthetic rubber.

Tea

Tea imports increased to 132 million pounds from 120 million a year earlier -- influenced both by the introduction of instant tea and population growth. Per capita U.S. consumption continues below 1 pound but has been increasing in recent years. Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, and British East Africa were the principal suppliers.

Carpet wool

Imports of carpet wool in fiscal year 1963 rose to 199 million pounds from 185 million (actual weight) a year earlier. Imports have been gradually declining in the past decade, reflecting the increased use of synthetic fibers in carpets and rugs in the United States. Last year's import rise resulted from increased carpet mill activity, almost completely dependent on imported fiber.



Export Highlights

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: August 1962-July 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 10 percent in the year following imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable import levies on July 30, 1962. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,079 million in the year ended July 30, 1963, compared with \$1,204 million the previous year (table 7). Exports of commodities subject to variable import levies were down 26 percent, with declines taking place in wheat, wheat flour, poultry meat, eggs, and feed grains.

Exports of feed grains totaled \$274 million in 1962-63 compared with \$286 million a year earlier. Exports of feed grains prior to April 1963 were running well above a year earlier, reflecting poor corn crops in France and Italy, trade liberalization by Italy, and reduced supplies available for export from other major producers. The rapid expansion of the livestock industry in the EEC area (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany) has been the main reason for the overall increase in EEC demand for feed grains. Exports of wheat declined to \$41 million in 1962-63 from \$112 million a year earlier, mainly due to the record EEC production. Also, it should be recalled that Italy imported an unusually large quantity of U.S. wheat in 1961-62 because of its poor crop.

The variable import levy for wheat flour has nearly eliminated U.S. flour from the Netherlands market, hitherto an important dollar outlet. Exports of wheat flour totaled \$11 million in the year ended July 30, 1963, compared with \$16 million a year earlier. Most shipments in 1962-63 reflected P.L. 480 Title II and Title III flour for Italy's school lunch program and other relief projects.

Exports of poultry meat declined sharply because of relatively high variable levies. Exports of broilers and fryers, the most important meat products shipped to the EEC, declined to \$11 million in 1962-63 from \$38 million a year earlier -- a drop of 70 percent.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levy system declined less than 1 percent in August-July 1962-63 from a year earlier. Sharp increases in exports of fruits, vegetables, soybeans, protein meal, and rye offset declines in cotton, tallow, pork, rice, tobacco, and edible vegetable oils. Exports of cotton fell to \$86 million from \$156 million a year earlier, mainly because of a 2-million-bale rise in cotton production in the foreign free world and some decline in EEC cotton use.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Common Market: Value by commodity, August-July 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity or commodity group	August-July		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	-- 1,000 dollars --		Percent
<u>Variable-levy commodities</u>			
Feed grains.....	285,507	273,741	-4
Wheat.....	111,654	41,442	-63
Wheat flour 1/.....	15,687	10,525	-33
Poultry and eggs:			
Broilers and fryers.....	38,208	11,480	-70
Stewing chickens.....	10,696	4,070	-62
Turkeys.....	9,081	7,851	-14
Other fresh poultry.....	821	366	-55
Canned poultry.....	1,677	1,610	-4
Eggs and egg products.....	5,044	2,851	-43
Total poultry and eggs.....	65,527	28,228	-57
Total.....	478,375	353,936	-26
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities</u>			
Cotton, excluding lintners.....	155,814	85,909	-45
Fruits and vegetables.....	80,263	98,250	+22
Lard and tallow.....	32,761	25,979	-21
Pork 2/.....	515	372	-28
Rice, milled.....	17,848	12,911	-28
Soybeans.....	150,037	164,727	+10
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	111,759	100,561	-10
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	17,863	13,899	-22
Other commodities.....	158,591	3/222,000	+40
Total.....	725,451	3/724,608	0
Total EEC.....	1,203,826	3/1,078,544	-10

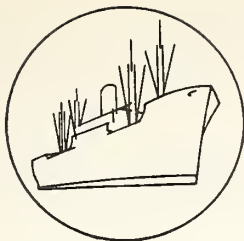
1/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Title II and III of P.L. 480 amounting to \$10,351,000 for 1961-62 and \$8,440,000 for 1962-63.

2/ Although pork is a variable-levy commodity, the imposition of the levy on pork variety meats -- the kind exported by the United States -- has been postponed.

3/ Partly estimated.

Soybean exports increased to \$165 million from \$150 million a year earlier in response to further increases in demand for protein meal in the EEC livestock industry. There were also larger exports of protein meal to the EEC in the past year.

Tobacco exports declined 10 percent mainly because of substantial stockpiling of U.S. leaf in the EEC prior to the increase in duties for tobacco when the Common Agricultural Policy became effective on July 30, 1962. In addition, the United States has encountered increased competition in the EEC market from other producers -- especially Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Other export declines were in lard and tallow, pork variety meats, rice, and vegetable oils.



Government Program Export Highlights

FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

Agricultural exports under P.L. 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended) and P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development) amounted to \$1,539 million for the year ended June 30, 1963. ^{1/} Shipments under these Government-financed programs contributed 30 percent of the \$5,084 million of U.S. agricultural exports during the 1962-63 fiscal year. Wheat and flour (valued at \$879 million) led Government program exports; followed by cotton (\$162 million), oilseeds and products (\$106 million), rice (\$88 million), nonfat dry milk (\$69 million), and corn (\$60 million). Government program exports as percentages of the value of total exports for these commodities were as follows: Wheat and flour, 76 percent; cotton, 33 percent; vegetable oils and products, 13 percent; rice, 54 percent; nonfat dry milk, 78 percent; and corn, 12 percent. (See table 8 for quantity figures and table 9 for value data.)

Title I sales for foreign currency rose to a record \$1,072 million, 70 percent of agricultural exports under Government-financed programs. Wheat and flour accounted for 65 percent of the Title I exports, followed by cotton, rice, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. These commodities represented 97 percent of the value of all Title I shipments.

Title II exports (famine and other emergency relief) were valued at \$159 million, 10 percent of total program shipments. Wheat and flour valued at \$110 million accounted for 69 percent of Title II exports. Nonfat dry milk, feed grains, and vegetable oils were the other leading commodities. Disaster relief programs accounted for the greater part of Title II donations during the period but shipments continued to be made under economic development and child feeding programs and for relief of refugees.

Foreign donations of agricultural commodities through U.S. voluntary agencies and international organizations under Title III amounted to \$182 million, 12 percent of all program shipments. Wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, cornmeal, and vegetable oils were the principal products exported under this program.

Barter shipments under Title III were valued at \$57 million, 4 percent of total program shipments, and consisted of feed grains, tobacco, wheat and flour, nonfat dry milk, and butter.

^{1/} A brief description of these programs, an explanation of the sources of data used in compiling the statistical reports, and reports for prior periods may be obtained from the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1963
(Preliminary--partly estimated)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				P.L. 87-195				Total			
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Sec. 402	sales for	foreign	currency	and econ.	aid 3/	agricultural exports	agricultural exports
		Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar	Long-term supply and dollar
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	365,365	22,511	959	5,491	4,652	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	134,980	535,069
Wheat flour	Owt.	18,272	3,685	12,137	1,462	141	102	102	102	102	102	8,737	44,536
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	24,083	4,529	1,253	12,692	---	508	508	508	508	508	352,599	396,664
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,963	909	---	12,644	---	---	---	---	---	---	118,815	118,815
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	9,053	459	---	596	---	---	---	---	---	---	54,382	64,490
Corn meal	Owt.	---	82	4,239	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	268	4,589
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	5/ 53,700	5/ 240,690	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6/ -2,406	7/ 291,984
Rice, milled	Owt.	12,742	14	---	---	770	341	341	341	341	341	10,187	24,054
Cotton, running bale	Bale	1,032	---	---	---	185	---	---	---	---	---	2,415	3,632
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	29,648	---	---	18,001	1,185	---	---	---	---	---	425,120	473,954
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	3,169	530	530	530	530	530	167,302	171,001
Lard	Lb.	2,037	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	442,239	444,776
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	248,439	---	---	---	24,979	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,166,767	1,414,390
Soybean oil	Lb.	410,404	40,229	8/ 30,410	---	31,813	498	498	498	498	498	513,354	752,325
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	105,757	15,780	8/ 22,024	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	143,561	7/ 387,403
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	Lb.	---	7,069	71,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,207	5,465
Oilcake and meal	S.T.	---	---	---	---	25	21	21	21	21	21	1,525	1,571
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	S.T.	---	---	---	---	2	5	5	5	5	5	946	953
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	95	95	95	95	95	7,808	7,903
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	63,347	---	---	---	---	3,724	3,724	3,724	3,724	3,724	51,691	118,762
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	5,771	---	---	---	---	22	22	22	22	22	28,169	34,262
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	18,207	73,858	621,685	32,996	6,633	---	---	---	---	---	237,728	991,107
Cheese	Lb.	367	132	36,013	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,644	38,156
Butter	Lb.	694	2,094	12,004	1,465	---	59	59	59	59	59	2,137	7/ 18,453
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	8	---	27,869	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,341	7/ 35,218
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,410	16,834
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,628	181,785
Hides and skins	No.	4,628	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,367	11,614
Beans, dry edible	Owt.	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,524	3,599
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned	Lb.	2,523	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,523	2,210,732
Crude rubber and allied gums	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	2,569	2,569	2,569	2,569	2,569	6/ -1,060	1,509

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ A. I. D. programs, principally sales for foreign currency.

4/ Total Agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Bulgur wheat under Title II; 224,657,000 lbs. bulgur wheat and 16,033,000 lbs. rolled wheat under Title III, donations.

6/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

7/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1963
(Preliminary--partly estimated)

Commodity	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195				Total			
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Sec. 402		Sales for		agricultural		agricultural		Total	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term supply and dollar credit	sales and econ. aid 3/	agricultural exports	outside specified Government programs	Government programs	aid 3/	foreign currency	Government programs	agricultural exports	outside specified Government programs	Government programs	aid 3/	agricultural exports	outside specified Government programs
Wheat.....	632.0	87.0	1.8	9.8	8.0	2.5	741.1	232.3					741.1	232.3			973.4	
Wheat flour.....	60.8	23.1	51.6	1.6	.6	.6	138.3	146.2					138.3	146.2			184.5	
Corn.....	30.6	9.9	1.6	17.1	---	.8	60.0	454.5					60.0	454.5			514.5	
Grain sorghums.....	3.3	2.1	---	13.2	---	---	18.6	116.0					18.6	116.0			134.6	
Barley.....	10.4	1.0	---	.6	---	---	12.0	58.9					12.0	58.9			70.9	
Corn meal.....	---	.3	---	---	---	---	17.7	3.1					17.7	3.1			20.8	
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	---	5/	5/ 11.2	---	---	---	15.6	-2.1					15.6	-2.1			7/ 13.5	
Rice, milled.....	80.7	.1	---	---	5.0	2.2	88.0	73.5					88.0	73.5			161.5	
Cotton, running bale.....	137.0	---	---	---	25.2	---	162.2	329.3					162.2	329.3			491.5	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	22.0	---	---	12.1	1.2	---	35.3	343.2					35.3	343.2			378.5	
Soybeans.....	---	---	---	---	7.8	1.4	9.2	432.3					9.2	432.3			441.5	
Lard.....	.2	---	---	---	---	---	.2	41.0					.2	41.0			41.2	
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	18.1	---	---	---	1.6	.1	19.8	90.7					19.8	90.7			110.5	
Soybean oil.....	45.7	6.3	8/ 5.0	---	3.2	.1	60.3	72.2					60.3	72.2			7/ 132.5	
Cottonseed oil.....	12.0	3.1	8/ 4.0	---	---	---	19.1	30.6					19.1	30.6			7/ 149.7	
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil.....	---	1.5	12.8	---	---	---	14.3	1.2					14.3	1.2			7/ 15.5	
Oilcake and meal.....	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.7	3.6	112.7					3.6	112.7			116.3	
Feeds and feeders, except oilcake and meal.....	---	---	---	---	.1	.3	.4	57.6					.4	57.6			58.0	
Essential oils.....	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	14.9					.1	14.9			15.0	
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	12.3	---	---	---	---	.7	13.0	8.4					13.0	8.4			21.4	
Milk, whole dried.....	2.7	---	---	---	---	9/	2.7	7.6					2.7	7.6			10.3	
Milk, nonfat dry.....	1.3	16.9	48.2	1.9	.5	---	68.8	19.8					68.8	19.8			88.6	
Cheese.....	.1	.1	10.4	---	---	---	10.6	1.7					10.6	1.7			12.3	
Butter.....	.2	1.5	3.4	.3	---	9/	5.4	.1					5.4	.1			7/ 5.5	
Anhydrous milk fat.....	9/	---	9.7	---	---	---	9.7	5.1					9.7	5.1			7/ 14.8	
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	9.8					.4	9.8			10.2	
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	49.7					1.3	49.7			51.0	
Hides and skins.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.9	77.0					1.9	77.0			78.9	
Beans, dry edible.....	.8	1.4	5.3	---	.5	---	8.0	20.8					8.0	20.8			28.8	
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	.2	---	---	---	---	---	.2	237.2					.2	237.2			237.4	
Crude rubber and allied gums.....	---	---	---	---	---	.7	.7	6/					.7	6/			620.7	
Other agricultural commodities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					---	---			---	
Total agricultural exports.....	1,071.7	158.7	182.4	56.6	55.6	13.5	1,538.5	3,515.9					1,538.5	3,515.9			5,084.4	

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.
3/ AID programs, principally sales for foreign currency.
4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
5/ Bulgur wheat under Title II and \$10.1 million for bulgur wheat and \$1.1 million for rolled wheat under Title III, donations.
6/ The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.
7/ The value shown for wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.
9/ Less than \$50,000.

Shipments under Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales, totaled \$56 million, 4 percent of total program exports, and included principally cotton, wheat and flour, soybeans, and rice. Under Title IV the U.S. Government is authorized to enter into agreements for delivery of surplus agricultural commodities for periods up to 10 years and credit periods may extend up to 20 years.

Agricultural products exported under P.L. 87-195, including sales for foreign currency and economic aid, amounted to \$14 million, 1 percent of total program exports. Principal commodities moved under this program were wheat and flour, rice, hides and skins, oilcake and meal, and soybeans.

Fiscal year 1962-63 agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs totaled \$3,545 million, 70 percent of total agricultural exports. Included in these commercial sales for dollars were substantial amounts of some commodities with Government assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. A separate report of exports under credit sales programs is presented in table 10. Commodities exported with the assistance of export payments or by sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices will be discussed in a later issue.

Dollar sales of oils and oilseeds amounted to \$693 million and led all other commodity groups. Nearly 90 percent of these commodities were sold for dollars, including soybeans totaling \$342 million and oilcake and meal, \$113 million.

Feed grains ranked second in sales for dollars, totaling \$646 million, nearly 90 percent of the exports of these commodities. Dollar sales of corn alone amounted to \$454 million.

Fruits and vegetables exported for dollars amounted to \$434 million, 98 percent of the total. Animals and animal products except dairy totaled \$427 million, 95 percent of total exports of these commodities; followed by tobacco (\$343 million, 91 percent), cotton (\$329 million, 67 percent), wheat and flour (\$278 million, 24 percent), rice (\$74 million, 46 percent), and dairy products (\$56 million, 34 percent).

It should be noted that the statistical reports of Government-financed exports show only those commodities which are exported under the programs. All other commodities in the various commodity groups are included in "Other agricultural commodities."

Table 10.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
year ending June 30, 1963 1/

Commodity	Export-Import Bank loans and medium term guarantees <u>2/</u>	CCC credit sales <u>3/</u>	Total credit sales
	-- Million dollars --		
Wheat.....	---	16.6	16.6
Corn.....	---	37.7	37.7
Grain sorghums.....	---	11.2	11.2
Oats.....	---	.2	.2
Barley.....	---	2.5	2.5
Tobacco.....	---	8.0	8.0
Cotton.....	<u>4/</u> 85.0	---	85.0
Total.....	85.0	76.2	161.2

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements during the period under Export-Import Bank loans (in which U.S. commercial banks participated at their own or at Export-Import Bank risk) and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

4/ Included in the above amount is \$21.3 million for cotton under a credit of \$125 million for agricultural and other commodities to Japan. The total disbursed for agricultural commodities except cotton is not available.

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value			
		1962		1963		1961-62		1962-63		1961-62		1962-63	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle	No.	1	2	698	909	19	20	8,115	8,425				
Poultry, live -													
Baby chicks	No.	1,822	2,268	522	942	17,978	22,789	5,635	8,103				
Other live poultry	Lb.	272	317	146	137	2,246	3,331	984	1,219				
Other	---	2/	2/	619	486	2/	2/	6,334	6,118				
Total animals, live	---	---	---	1,985	2,474	---	---	21,068	23,865				
Dairy products:													
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	577	942	480	532	4,405	7,349	3,729	5,106				
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	206	184	64	55	1,894	6,449	807	2,141				
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	717	2,970	356	926	8,149	38,156	4,163	12,321				
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,492	1,337	1,004	769	18,898	16,834	11,936	10,208				
Milk -													
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	5,864	6,964	1,398	1,570	44,682	50,197	10,571	11,604				
Dried whole	Lb.	2,256	753	1,338	513	14,378	34,262	8,868	10,319				
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	6,285	10,761	954	1,328	67,653	68,565	10,581	9,759				
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	77,738	91,218	6,969	6,386	812,202	991,107	73,485	88,599				
Other	---	2/	2/	381	253	2/	2/	4,320	3,713				
Total dairy products	---	---	---	12,944	12,332	---	---	128,460	153,770				
Fats, oils, and greases:													
Lard	Lb.	50,530	24,249	4,803	2,234	432,879	444,276	43,119	41,214				
Tallow, edible	Lb.	2,271	350	152	33	5,624	4,716	495	452				
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	307	732	49	109	8,063	5,864	1,405	1,014				
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	165,517	152,869	10,689	9,905	1,625,892	1,436,673	110,515	90,200				
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	15,872	29,675	1,203	2,094	204,278	222,354	16,422	15,296				
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	234,497	207,875	16,896	14,375	2,276,736	2,113,883	171,956	148,176				
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,575	1,655	1,083	714	27,287	25,352	11,746	11,868				
Pork	Lb.	7,345	11,467	2,242	3,280	64,326	101,608	18,790	28,383				
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,526	1,612	1,374	956	19,419	19,194	16,744	12,889				
Variety meats	Lb.	11,635	13,171	2,379	2,586	123,817	144,071	25,912	28,448				
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,305	888	584	431	14,216	11,933	5,920	5,265				
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	24,486	28,793	7,562	7,967	249,095	302,158	79,112	86,853				
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	1,148	655	1,094	723	9,622	5,226	7,060	5,085				
Eggs in the shell -													
Hatching	Doz.	574	806	575	738	8,299	8,845	8,320	8,318				
Other	Doz.	93	579	35	229	3,874	6,182	1,529	1,996				
Poultry meat -													
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	40,071	12,332	10,779	3,330	258,543	150,513	66,852	38,581				
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,074	809	1,044	337	34,987	30,379	11,775	10,643				
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	537	926	196	299	6,495	5,521	2,189	1,816				
Canned	Lb.	278	895	118	200	9,066	10,010	3,040	3,181				
Total poultry products	---	---	---	13,841	5,856	---	---	100,765	69,620				

Continued

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1962	1963	Thousands	Thousands	1961-62	1962-63	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:											
Feathers, crude	Lb.	232	180	224	78	2,239	1,687	2,609	1,814	1,000	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	336	327	670	727	3,824	3,837	7,410	7,946	2,609	2,609
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	538	501	186	122	7,392	7,038	2,388	2,343	1,000	1,000
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,052	906	7,944	5,249	11,450	11,614	83,948	78,916	1,000	1,000
Honey	Lb.	464	1,538	84	283	7,073	18,784	1,108	2,788	1,000	1,000
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	937	877	898	868	12,196	13,320	12,126	11,894	1,000	1,000
Other	---	2/	2/	1,481	1,550	2/	2/	16,148	16,242	1,000	1,000
Total other animal products	---	---	---	11,487	8,877	---	---	125,737	121,943	---	---
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	64,815	51,881	---	---	627,098	604,227	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured:											
Cotton	R.Bale:	425	244	58,250	33,466	4,753	3,632	662,755	491,536	---	---
Linters	R.Bale:	17	35	739	1,008	246	326	9,172	10,455	---	---
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale:	442	279	58,989	34,474	5,000	3,958	671,927	501,991	---	---
Fruits and preparations:											
Canned -											
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	7,484	7,226	1,158	1,101	125,616	146,412	19,433	21,500	---	---
Peaches	Lb.	8,418	4,791	962	575	238,023	286,325	26,642	30,672	---	---
Pears	Lb.	622	676	104	115	10,719	11,190	1,790	1,753	---	---
Pineapple	Lb.	11,844	7,830	1,878	1,193	91,397	102,761	14,134	15,329	---	---
Other	Lb.	2,203	3,077	393	531	45,894	48,929	7,190	7,889	---	---
Total canned fruits	Lb.	30,571	23,600	4,495	3,515	511,649	595,617	69,189	77,143	---	---
Dried -											
Prunes	Lb.	4,975	3,109	959	662	85,846	86,662	20,217	18,651	---	---
Raisins and currants	Lb.	4,729	3,318	809	619	127,893	90,363	18,490	16,614	---	---
Other	Lb.	869	829	310	301	20,494	19,098	7,447	7,109	---	---
Total dried fruits	Lb.	10,573	7,256	2,078	1,582	234,433	196,123	46,154	42,374	---	---
Fresh -											
Apple	Lb.	5,611	3,624	506	353	225,167	139,313	19,108	12,947	---	---
Berries	Lb.	5,247	6,180	955	1,093	20,875	22,965	4,022	4,502	---	---
Grapefruit	Lb.	19,525	13,878	973	1,245	228,210	160,069	10,922	9,533	---	---
Grapes	Lb.	4,743	5,194	925	1,032	164,717	200,215	16,071	18,169	---	---
Lemons and limes	Lb.	14,727	36,883	984	3,382	202,717	154,978	12,638	13,675	---	---
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	56,719	53,976	4,430	5,330	438,250	370,505	37,277	34,651	---	---
Pears	Lb.	117	169	12	23	68,303	70,758	6,484	6,268	---	---
Other	Lb.	45,591	56,534	2,959	3,221	163,478	170,543	9,822	10,092	---	---
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	152,280	176,438	11,744	15,679	1,511,717	1,238,346	116,344	109,837	---	---
Fruit juices -											
Grapefruit	Gal.	979	306	558	286	7,418	6,593	4,751	5,047	---	---
Orange	Gal.	1,629	658	2,247	1,908	13,563	13,202	24,171	24,744	---	---
Other	Gal.	1,795	1,221	1,548	1,351	14,962	14,628	14,661	13,600	---	---
Total fruit juices	Gal.	4,403	2,188	4,353	3,545	35,943	34,423	43,583	43,391	---	---
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	1,122	2,335	181	420	9,979	17,003	1,945	2,674	---	---
Other	---	2/	2/	262	346	2/	2/	4,793	4,355	---	---
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	23,113	25,087	---	---	282,008	279,774	---	---

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Grains and preparations:											
Feed grains and products -											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	10,172	5,039	12,328	5,116	82,081	64,490	100,050	70,933	100,050	70,933
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	39,147	43,245	48,369	57,377	391,084	396,664	486,754	514,549	486,754	514,549
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,663	7,628	9,702	1,931	85,798	118,815	96,264	134,626	96,264	134,626
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	6,206	893	4,472	699	18,626	22,840	13,492	16,558	13,492	16,558
Total feed grains	M.Ton.	1,526	1,415	74,871	72,313	1,172	1,436	696,460	736,666	696,460	736,666
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	214	260	472	582	2,328	3,010	5,079	5,961	5,079	5,961
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,646	5,457	152	232	33,670	40,966	1,450	1,732	1,450	1,732
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	359	413	1,431	1,931	4,722	4,589	19,192	20,824	19,192	20,824
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,507	4,090	406	347	47,974	46,046	3,896	4,089	3,896	4,089
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,952	907	335	128	32,225	22,038	3,858	2,700	3,858	2,700
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton.	1,569	1,463	77,667	75,363	1,470	1,535	730,035	771,972	730,035	771,972
Rice -											
Milled, including donations	Lb.	182,982	99,395	12,520	6,765	2,033,277	2,405,356	132,399	161,485	132,399	161,485
Paddy or rough	Lb.	451	3,136	39	209	8,752	28,719	759	2,054	759	2,054
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	183,277	101,433	12,559	7,064	2,038,965	2,424,023	133,158	163,539	133,158	163,539
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,637	2,058	2,096	2,673	7,493	20,652	10,109	27,478	10,109	27,478
Wheat and flour, including donations -											
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	48,201	39,129	87,896	71,151	608,079	535,069	1,093,559	973,388	1,093,559	973,388
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,555	4,607	13,583	18,535	47,711	44,536	192,089	184,493	192,089	184,493
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	56,378	49,725	101,479	89,686	717,815	637,502	1,285,648	1,157,881	1,285,648	1,157,881
Bakery products	Lb.	844	885	347	367	13,840	11,406	4,661	9,657	4,661	9,657
Other	---	2/	2/	698	652	2/	2/	9,569	9,569	9,569	9,569
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	194,846	175,805	---	---	2,173,569	2,135,188	2,173,569	2,135,188
Oilseeds and products:											
Oils, edible and inedible -											
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	37,342	16,156	5,731	1,846	353,254	365,379	50,836	45,734	50,836	45,734
Soybean oil	Lb.	165,476	77,710	20,605	8,501	873,565	1,235,269	109,131	127,527	109,131	127,527
Other	Lb.	12,612	8,244	2,220	1,246	120,702	114,827	21,491	17,971	21,491	17,971
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	215,430	102,110	28,556	11,593	1,347,521	1,715,475	181,458	191,232	181,458	191,232
Oilseeds -											
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	384	363	1,295	1,060	1,502	4,335	5,068	13,237	5,068	13,237
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,912	15,608	30,758	41,207	147,473	171,001	374,229	441,500	374,229	441,500
Other	Lb.	2,492	29,127	282	1,497	172,084	282,700	9,097	15,232	9,097	15,232
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	32,335	43,764	---	---	398,394	469,969	398,394	469,969
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)											
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton.	90	145	6,252	11,097	994	1,571	65,952	116,342	65,952	116,342
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	67,143	66,454	---	---	635,804	777,543	635,804	777,543
Tobacco, unmanufactured:											
Burley	Lb.	5,907	5,937	4,876	4,321	39,079	46,095	32,648	38,495	32,648	38,495
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	662	405	788	756	5,259	4,389	9,150	8,228	9,150	8,228
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	562	1,556	281	794	22,377	17,801	11,607	9,616	11,607	9,616
Flue-cured	Lb.	30,336	30,808	22,960	22,216	423,778	371,457	336,359	303,392	336,359	303,392
Maryland	Lb.	383	873	332	718	10,664	11,391	8,482	8,767	8,482	8,767
Other	Lb.	985	1,370	616	646	18,853	22,821	9,245	9,964	9,245	9,964
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	38,835	40,949	29,853	29,451	520,010	473,954	407,491	378,462	407,491	378,462

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		July-June 1/	
		Quantity 1962	Value 1962	Quantity 1961-62	Value 1961-62
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	15,838	3,727	58,971	13,109
Soups	Lb.	1,288	225	14,858	2,714
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,674	166	25,627	2,477
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	420	93	12,386	2,699
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	42	6	1,269	172
Other	Lb.	3,509	531	45,186	6,715
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	22,477	4,778	188,428	27,886
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	23,879	1,881	173,447	14,614
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	15,600	937	201,066	13,133
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	11,020	479	161,992	7,850
Onions	Lb.	13,265	536	86,539	4,356
Potatoes, white	Lb.	50,940	1,478	234,709	5,869
Tomatoes	Lb.	13,861	1,408	92,900	8,560
Other	Lb.	39,827	2,262	381,808	23,331
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	128,913	6,163	957,948	49,723
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,260	245	26,904	5,076
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,788	743	11,611	7,892
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	536	350	6,513	3,930
Other	Lb.	2/	1,296	2/	15,223
Total vegetables and preparations		---	16,363	---	135,663
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,007	2,570	26,306	30,586
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	191	138	3,455	3,820
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	847	1,348	8,261	3,924
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	66	4,330	623	14,967
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	95	1,777	1,252	58,002
Hops	Lb.	537	345	18,264	7,209
Nursery and greenhouse stock		2/	434	2/	12,955
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,882	1,204	45,456	5,882
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,411	658	82,051	15,610
Spices	Lb.	279	164	3,045	17,470
Other, including donations		2/	3,675	2/	2,124
Total other vegetable products		---	15,613	---	63,078
Total vegetable products		---	360,784	---	208,198
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	1	2	372	971
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks	No.	1,290	2,315	337	727
Other live poultry	Lb.	169	401	82	125
Other	---	2/	2/	814	326
Total animals, live	---	---	---	1,605	2,149
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	607	1,613	505	796
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	207	4,098	96	1,863
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	559	1,048	269	382
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,119	1,874	726	954
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	3,960	5,167	919	1,187
Dried whole	Lb.	639	1,745	454	870
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	5,375	4,561	816	695
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	88,895	112,018	7,103	9,631
Other	---	2/	2/	396	286
Total dairy products	---	---	---	11,284	16,664
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	38,243	52,387	3,480	4,400
Tallow	Lb.	232	30	22	3
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	375	655	70	98
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	110,759	150,805	7,787	9,871
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	9,039	28,115	592	1,976
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	158,648	231,992	11,951	16,348
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	1,852	1,947	926	901
Pork	Lb.	6,340	8,137	1,893	2,516
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,356	1,875	1,152	906
Variety meats	Lb.	10,021	11,432	2,015	2,228
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,135	1,344	452	549
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	20,704	24,735	6,438	7,100
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	596	546	592	600
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	433	609	428	677
Other	Doz.	125	419	46	139
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	18,898	12,085	5,104	3,010
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,972	1,287	684	490
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	440	513	124	184
Canned	Lb.	837	1,297	294	365
Total poultry products	---	---	---	7,272	5,465

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/		
		1962	1963	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:				
Feathers, crude	Lb.	121	79	97
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	263	255	610
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	423	930	237
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,004	958	5,726
Honey	Lb.	674	1,545	292
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	658	725	709
Other	---	2/	2/	1,222
Total other animal products	---	---	---	8,893
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	56,619
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
Cotton, unmanufactured:				
Cotton	R.Bale	464	183	65,821
Linters	R.Bale	9	34	373
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale	473	217	66,194
Fruits and preparations:				
Canned -				
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,796	7,160	1,357
Peaches	Lb.	5,118	3,796	609
Pears	Lb.	810	388	140
Pineapples	Lb.	10,789	10,628	1,446
Other	Lb.	2,463	1,975	397
Total canned fruits	Lb.	27,976	23,947	3,949
Dried -				
Prunes	Lb.	4,240	4,430	925
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,551	6,158	1,022
Other	Lb.	921	571	354
Total dried fruits	Lb.	11,712	11,159	2,301
Fresh -				
Apples	Lb.	3,151	2,589	249
Berries	Lb.	3,861	2,434	685
Grapefruit	Lb.	11,685	10,130	617
Grapes	Lb.	9,149	9,001	1,387
Lemons and limes	Lb.	15,919	30,568	1,071
Oranges & tangerines	Lb.	49,515	48,399	3,849
Pears	Lb.	3,895	764	369
Other	Lb.	42,043	57,316	2,902
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	149,218	161,201	11,129
Fruit juices -				
Grapefruit	Gal.	690	443	544
Orange	Gal.	1,349	918	2,107
Other	Gal.	1,389	1,605	1,458
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,428	2,966	4,109
Frozen fruits (including specialties)				
Other	Lb.	1,912	1,607	339
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	22,166

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		1962	Quantity	1963	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1963 dollars
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,469	1,443	5,476	1,295
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	33,327	35,555	41,041	48,013
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	9,609	8,877	10,975	10,468
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,053	1,501	1,448	1,122
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,218	1,182	58,940	60,898
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	274	237	601	485
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	4,086	3,954	173	168
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	172	357	736	1,480
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,051	5,356	358	453
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,147	898	260	122
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,246	1,224	61,068	63,606
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	145,383	244,283	10,215	16,182
Paddy or rough	Lb.	37	406	4	38
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	145,407	244,547	10,219	16,220
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,532	638	3,492	820
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	38,097	54,888	68,178	91,402
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	2,026	2,366	11,275	10,194
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	45,056	60,330	79,453	101,596
Bakery products	Lb.	695	856	286	344
Other	---	2/	2/	680	1,157
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	155,198	183,743
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	55,304	16,014	7,947	2,042
Soybean oil	Lb.	170,357	81,187	18,634	8,537
Other	Lb.	8,381	13,984	1,290	1,830
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	234,042	111,185	27,871	12,409
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	194	240	648	720
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	8,124	14,254	20,902	38,175
Other	Lb.	13,756	30,670	680	1,426
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	22,230	40,321
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	77	121	5,606	9,500
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	55,707	62,230
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Lb.	4,804	1,909	4,264	1,549
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	404	515	660	901
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	546	1,575	302	878
Flue-cured	Lb.	26,855	26,200	20,441	19,209
Maryland	Lb.	720	1,832	629	1,140
Other	Lb.	1,296	1,184	651	692
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	34,625	33,215	26,947	24,376

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/		Value
		1962	1963	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:				
Canned -				
Asparagus	Lb.	8,013	10,462	1,757
Soups	Lb.	1,138	1,597	202
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,309	2,769	134
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	730	779	164
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	114	41	15
Other	Lb.	3,167	3,721	423
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	14,471	19,369	2,695
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	39,446	62,000	2,896
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	14,282	3,899	822
Fresh -				
Lettuce	Lb.	3,705	5,346	154
Onions	Lb.	6,129	8,521	235
Potatoes, white	Lb.	28,750	48,662	828
Tomatoes	Lb.	9,786	12,434	1,143
Other	Lb.	17,531	16,744	999
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	65,901	91,707	3,359
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,779	1,762	307
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,608	1,490	741
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	795	262	521
Other	---	2/	2/	970
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	12,311
Other vegetable products:				
Coffee	Lb.	1,654	1,971	2,174
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	388	445	227
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	603	527	1,031
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	72	95	4,398
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	106	83	724
Hops	Lb.	328	155	197
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	286
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,729	5,513	1,421
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	4,936	4,580	791
Spices	Lb.	691	290	225
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	2,825
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	14,299
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	352,822
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	---	401,957
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	---	1,289,521
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,691,478

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 13.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value	
		1962		1963		1962		1961-62		1961-62	
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle, dutiable	No.	44	31	3,684	1,855	1,181	1,217	108,121	106,273		
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	539	629	18	18	6,374	6,142		
Horses	No.	2/	2/	342	427	3	4	4,314	4,925		
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	62	94	3/	3/	997	1,069		
Total animals, live	---	---	---	4,627	3,005	---	---	119,806	118,409		
Dairy products:											
Butter	Lb.	139	108	74	59	909	759	426	352		
Cheese -											
Blue-mold	Lb.	425	660	208	320	4,163	4,540	2,023	2,242		
Cheddar	Lb.	657	787	194	216	2,334	2,550	741	754		
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	644	843	274	367	6,820	7,399	2,944	3,216		
Pecorino	Lb.	887	588	389	260	16,076	19,494	8,897	9,646		
Swiss	Lb.	980	1,078	522	559	16,170	17,576	8,901	9,356		
Other	Lb.	2,526	2,661	977	1,051	29,343	30,803	11,874	12,383		
Total cheese	Lb.	6,119	6,617	2,564	2,773	74,906	82,362	35,380	37,527		
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	7,917	7,561	1,561	1,379	100,353	87,610	18,087	15,737		
Other	---	3/	3/	22	119	3/	3/	215	1,139		
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,221	4,330	---	---	54,108	54,825		
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):											
Calf skins	Lb.	741	818	443	257	5,621	5,870	3,322	2,644		
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,159	1,941	202	249	21,352	14,621	4,097	2,230		
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,277	2,056	1,314	1,261	26,087	24,780	15,468	13,980		
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	5,855	3,583	2,261	1,324	61,942	49,732	27,062	19,428		
Other	Lb.	1,281	3,708	1,409	1,415	36,459	38,377	18,861	17,274		
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	13,313	12,106	5,629	4,506	151,461	133,380	68,810	55,556		
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	59,696	71,075	18,371	22,545	695,026	929,483	224,942	293,376		
Other	Lb.	9,380	7,503	3,329	2,432	93,209	99,266	33,987	32,108		
Total beef and veal	Lb.	69,076	78,578	21,700	24,977	788,235	1,028,749	258,929	325,484		
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	2,961	6,082	553	1,340	61,485	89,762	12,600	19,814		
Pork -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,251	2,588	1,279	950	42,089	36,588	15,522	13,987		
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,142	9,393	8,399	6,728	125,454	135,480	92,509	97,309		
Other	Lb.	2,377	2,181	1,215	1,334	26,420	34,930	15,345	18,234		
Total pork	Lb.	17,770	14,462	10,893	9,012	193,963	206,998	123,376	129,530		
Sausage casings	---	3/	2/	1,536	1,258	2/	3/	14,462	16,672		
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	8,218	5,559	2,996	1,594	68,383	82,607	21,932	22,911		
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	37,678	38,181	---	---	431,299	514,411		
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	2/	0	1	6	3	6	5		
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	33	56	39	95	1,264	1,701	709	940		
Poultry meat	Lb.	18	6	117	11	331	204	587	397		
Total poultry products	---	---	---	156	107	---	---	1,302	1,342		

Continued -

Continued -

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1962	1963	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1961-62	1962-63
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):											
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	2,065	1,889	1,179	1,088	19,720	26,665	11,185	14,919		
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	8,024	7,960	4,892	5,238	125,758	143,652	77,112	87,398		
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,766	2,250	1,941	1,717	21,959	27,211	20,653	21,715		
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	12,855	12,099	8,012	8,043	167,437	197,528	108,950	124,032		
Other animal products:											
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.Ton	16	3	238	209	76	59	4,041	3,959		
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	212	277	643	662	2,784	3,324	7,942	8,916		
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	23	68	3/	3/	1,183	1,057		
Feathers, crude	Lb.	192	380	361	325	1,892	3,187	3,771	4,435		
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	604	570	314	262	5,925	8,271	3,013	4,165		
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	507	762	497	533	10,873	9,387	6,910	7,260		
Honey	Lb.	842	192	93	30	7,180	4,523	895	550		
Other	---	3/	3/	816	953	3/	3/	9,405	10,353		
Total other animal products	---	---	---	2,985	3,042	---	---	37,160	40,695		
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	63,308	61,214	---	---	821,435	909,270		
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):											
Cotton	Bale	1	5	117	681	158	136	27,488	24,113		
Linters	Bale	8	13	205	329	203	126	5,588	3,563		
Total cotton and linters	Bale	9	18	322	1,010	361	262	33,076	27,676		
Fruits and preparations:											
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	40	41	161	167	868	1,554	3,818	5,677		
Berries	Lb.	6,505	3,994	858	521	49,930	51,074	6,998	6,766		
Dates	Lb.	0	275	0	25	32,088	32,398	3,205	3,369		
Figs	Lb.	3,244	721	198	46	27,959	14,550	2,339	1,281		
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	99	147	289	482	812	717	2,120	2,169		
Melons	Lb.	12,749	4,679	489	121	173,430	215,316	6,632	7,367		
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,748	809	2,917	1,432	15,727	11,949	24,021	21,196		
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,219	4,128	983	837	45,590	48,295	8,483	9,572		
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	7,413	10,190	897	1,170	111,953	103,681	13,149	12,075		
Pineapple juice	Gal.	403	438	199	277	4,205	3,897	2,353	2,361		
Other	---	3/	3/	1,498	2,591	3/	3/	17,035	21,331		
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	8,489	7,669	---	---	90,153	93,164		
Grains and preparations:											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	610	294	860	380	14,974	1,969	19,450	2,781		
Barley malt	Lb.	14,167	11,005	825	558	153,414	115,727	8,597	6,242		
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	130	47	218	65	1,348	887	2,526	1,734		
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	57	454	57	383	1,088	4,235	1,220	3,581		
Rice	Lb.	4,597	16	255	2	28,309	4,431	1,522	289		
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	743	548	818	629		
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	803	818	1,531	1,450	5,431	5,053	9,126	9,656		
Wheat flour	Lb.	3,806	3,893	152	169	3,985	3,923	160	171		
Other	---	3/	3/	753	741	3/	3/	11,209	13,487		
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	4,651	3,748	---	---	54,628	38,570		

Continued

Continued -

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June 1/			July-June 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
			dollars		dollars		dollars
Nuts and preparations:							
Almonds	Lb.	0	22	3,621	671	14	191
Brazil nuts	Lb.	3,621	2,683	3,794	1,255	32,913	8,575
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,355	3,794	7,075	897	69,363	23,885
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	8,072	7,075	815	617	117,383	13,189
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,776	815	3/	362	14,898	7,164
Other	---	---	---	---	---	3/	7,115
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	58,430
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,708	909	1,309	481	20,141	9,393
Carnauba wax	Lb.	234	1,251	147	529	9,431	5,207
Castor oil	Lb.	4,375	6,569	530	717	119,104	11,070
Coconut oil	Lb.	16,012	19,993	1,506	2,097	204,333	19,300
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	2,986	3,362	764	1,660	55,586	14,123
Palm oil	Lb.	1,168	2,562	110	233	56,621	2,388
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,962	4,282	972	537	88,862	9,801
Tung oil	Lb.	1,157	441	384	158	25,198	5,138
Other	Lb.	4,068	1,353	626	315	58,493	8,394
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	41,670	40,662	6,348	6,727	637,769	94,314
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	41,648	61,787	2,698	4,689	714,805	46,234
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,303	1,244	352	213	18,036	2,575
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	13,674	14,979	369	422	200,149	4,717
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S. Ton.	416	482	46,669	72,952	4,266	468,170
Molasses unit for human consumption	Gal.	23,317	33,511	2,531	5,530	263,438	27,704
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,205	1,321	615	665	10,013	5,367
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	4,124	3,560	363	379	196,392	16,089
Fresh or dried -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	71	1	10	2/	58,768	2,310
Garlic	Lb.	790	844	127	131	16,275	2,422
Onions	Lb.	2,708	1,430	150	88	75,734	4,043
Potatoes, white	Lb.	7,949	1,343	165	23	38,958	1,853
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	3,760	1,147	339	99	237,585	17,495
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	518	42	9	3	96,448	2,216
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	657	835	104	133	14,363	2,101
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	8,863	25,102	341	966	256,000	8,938
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Continued -

Table 13.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June 1/		Value		Quantity		July-June 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1961-62	1962-63	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other vegetable products:											
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):											
Hops	Lb.	3/	0	741	0	3/	4	2/	5,507	10,645	12,202
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:		3	464	464		58		74	3,277	5,539
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,549	1,612	1,804	1,823	1,549	14,254	14,254	16,398	16,604	19,161
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	950	95	36	30	950	476,826	476,826	435,525	14,053	13,280
Seeds, field and garden		2/	2,541	668	762	2/	3/	3/	17,240	17,240	18,724
Spices	Lb.	12,410	2,367	428	294	12,410	64,781	64,781	46,860	9,386	6,903
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	937	13,458	7,726	7,985	937	165,334	165,334	161,944	108,763	95,497
Wines	Gal.		1,055	3,616	3,930		13,400		13,616	49,671	50,849
Other		3/	3/	620	1,023	3/	3/	3/	6,748	0,387	0,387
Total other vegetable products		---	---	16,103	17,422	---	---	---	---	248,544	243,338
Total vegetable products		---	---	97,472	128,889	---	---	---	---	1,226,863	1,303,094
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	160,780	190,103	---	---	---	---	2,048,298	2,212,364
COMPLEMENTARY											
Bananas	Lb.	5/	206,245	7,110	6,654	5/	3,018,491	5/	3,133,845	77,981	76,399
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.		229	63,915	51,490		3,050		6,049	944,832	938,945
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	82,789	52,417	304	490	82,789	681,351	681,351	634,741	4,139	6,836
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	7,916	8,711	1,210	1,361	7,916	117,101	117,101	103,060	139,827	128,410
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	1,883	7,163	2,093	1,352	1,883	64,933	64,933	75,307	21,348	18,683
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	3/	3/	1,275	1,757	3/	3/	3/	19,737	20,845	20,845
Essential or distilled oils			9	2,057	2,458		164		142	18,591	23,062
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:		57,283	15,985	12,850		932,363		958,360	34,893	30,928
Rubber, crude	Lb.	329	171	1,595	1,178	329	5,783	5,783	4,697	231,166	226,668
Silk, raw	Lb.	6,019	7,260	2,723	2,718	6,019	85,663	85,663	92,760	27,240	27,297
Spices	Lb.	8,019	7,155	3,622	3,138	8,019	119,881	119,881	131,762	34,499	34,176
Tea	Lb.	16,851	14,558	8,247	7,632	16,851	185,018	185,018	198,694	57,142	60,890
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	3/	3/	366	405	3/	3/	3/	6,315	95,742	100,515
Other complementary agricultural products											5,209
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	127,184	105,559	---	---	---	---	1,713,452	1,698,863
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	287,964	295,662	---	---	---	---	3,761,750	3,911,227
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	1,032,665	1,031,974	---	---	---	---	11,778,785	12,510,561
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,320,629	1,327,636	---	---	---	---	15,540,535	16,421,788

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/ 1962		1963		Value	
		Quantity	1963	1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	22	25			2,164	2,016
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	2			480	569
Horses	No.		1			421	501
Other (including live poultry)	---	2/ 3/	3/			75	56
Total animals, live	---	---	---			3,140	3,142
Dairy products:							
Butter	Lb.	16	27			6	14
Cheese -							
Blue-mold	Lb.	387	195			189	94
Cheddar	Lb.	25	89			8	49
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	334	305			144	133
Pecorino	Lb.	1,020	1,075			480	473
Swiss	Lb.	1,176	1,421			640	739
Other	Lb.	1,553	2,644			720	915
Total cheese	Lb.	4,495	5,729			2,181	2,403
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	10,125	8,654			1,785	1,541
Other	---	3/	3/			2/	326
Total dairy products	---	---	---			3,972	4,284
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):							
Calf skins	Lb.	861	713			475	303
Cattle hides	Lb.	729	1,823			124	206
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,803	2,046			1,047	1,321
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,381	7,549			1,122	3,130
Other 4/	Lb.	3,405	3,147			1,767	1,330
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	9,179	15,278			4,535	6,290
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	65,435	97,968			19,970	31,243
Other	Lb.	7,742	12,176			2,664	3,930
Total beef and veal	Lb.	73,177	110,144			22,634	35,173
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	4,023	6,985			762	1,573
Fork -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,890	2,638			1,113	912
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	11,130	14,147			7,841	9,745
Other	Lb.	2,372	3,209			1,308	1,710
Total pork	Lb.	16,392	19,994			10,262	12,367
Sausage casings	---	2/	2/			1,351	1,636
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	6,214	6,671			1,804	2,194
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---			36,813	52,943
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	2/			1	2/
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	52	31			28	41
Poultry meat	Lb.	6	8			7	20
Total poultry products	---	---	---			36	61

Continued

Continued -

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			Value
		1962	Quantity	1963	
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):					
40's to 56's	C.Lb.	Thousands 1,221	Thousands 1,704	1,000 dollars	1,000
Finer than 56's	C.Lb.	9,950	6,309	710	1,008
Other wools	C.Lb.	1,589	2,199	6,108	4,131
Total wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	12,760	10,212	1,335	2,029
7,168				8,153	
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.Ton	5	4	341	240
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	244	330	745	950
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	24	32
Feathers, crude	Lb.	344	271	379	523
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	548	674	259	310
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	468	941	534	627
Honey	Lb.	740	388	77	58
Other	---	3/	3/	802	902
Total other animal products	---	---	---	3,161	3,642
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	59,810	77,530
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale	1	3	176	268
Linters	Bale	16	23	466	570
Total cotton and linters	Bale	17	26	642	838
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	19	14	62	68
Berries	Lb.	3,492	4,909	552	814
Dates	Lb.	101	136	12	14
Figs	Lb.	1,078	1,292	65	64
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	13	15	28	65
Melons	Lb.	3,797	845	35	12
Olives in brine	Cal.	1,093	967	1,953	1,603
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,494	5,408	1,049	1,113
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	9,752	8,403	1,146	964
Pineapple juice	Cal.	181	642	63	234
Other	---	3/	3/	1,445	2,271
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	6,410	7,222
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	201	270	277	360
Barley malt	Lb.	14,535	10,085	849	525
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	90	22	128	37
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	54	616	57	478
Rice	Lb.	1,692	18	95	2
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	15	23	27	38
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Other	---	3/	3/	1,024	881
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	2,457	2,321

Continued -

Table 1b.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			Value
		1962	Quantity	1963	
		Thousands		Thousands	1,000
		0		0	dollars
Nuts and preparations:					
Almonds	Lb.	2,274	2,830	547	582
Brazil nuts	Lb.	6,972	6,755	2,667	2,750
Cashew nuts	Lb.	7,899	10,917	867	1,319
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	1,993	865	883	460
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3/	3/	212	178
Other	---	---	---	---	---
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,176	5,289
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,154	813	564	429
Carnauba wax	Lb.	882	1,464	426	600
Castor oil	Lb.	3,922	5,794	479	674
Coconut oil	Lb.	15,523	38,652	1,511	4,080
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,089	2,115	1,139	961
Palm oil	Lb.	28	0	4	0
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,237	5,910	867	728
Tung oil	Lb.	454	3,322	170	1,185
Other	Lb.	5,475	1,654	772	351
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	39,764	59,724	5,932	9,008
Oilseeds -					
Copra	Lb.	66,496	32,368	4,313	2,429
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,685	754	257	154
Other	---	3/	3/	216	141
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	4,786	2,724
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	8,284	11,795	244	363
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	10,962	12,095
Sugar and related products:					
Cane sugar	S.Ton	483	426	54,923	64,346
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	24,177	26,429	2,671	4,045
Other	---	3/	3/	399	552
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	57,993	68,943
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,176	1,001	625	524
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	4,347	3,819	354	426
Fresh or dried -					
Cucumbers	Lb.	111	166	8	20
Garlic	Lb.	361	872	49	111
Onions	Lb.	2,430	2,147	125	123
Potatoes, white	Lb.	1,528	0	44	0
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	486	224	33	17
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	478	117	10	2
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	684	1,047	115	169
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	11,049	13,674	412	530
Other	---	3/	3/	1,242	1,556
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	3,117	3,478

Continued -

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			Value
		1962	Quantity	1963	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Other vegetable products:					
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	---	3/	0	2	827
Hops	Lb.				0
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton		4	4	707
Malt liquors	Gal.		1,772	1,968	2,116
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.		3,556	845	49
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/			719
Spices	Lb.		2,037	2,854	239
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.		12,072	14,857	7,429
Wines	Gal.		840	1,052	3,123
Other	---	3/			629
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	---	15,838
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	---	102,595
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	---	162,405
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas	Lb.	285,379	286,113	6,344	6,971
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	222,726	267,163	70,394	78,366
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	220	418	248	558
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	87,413	32,231	17,587	7,477
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	9,031	8,074	1,337	1,247
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	10,224	4,827	1,718	1,976
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/			1,925
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	10	14	2,309	3,591
Rubber, crude	Lb.	83,082	57,620	20,715	13,275
Silk, raw	Lb.	343	229	1,725	1,485
Spices	Lb.	8,545	7,263	3,622	2,479
Tea	Lb.	11,303	9,493	4,770	4,052
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	9,593	28,183	4,946	14,965
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/			399
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	---	138,039
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	---	300,444
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	---	1,027,906
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	---	1,328,350

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-June 1962-63

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
			Comple-				mentary
			mentary				
Greenland	0	0	0	Europe:			
Canada	517,445	185,530	5,881	Iceland	3,464	870	148
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. . .	52	0	0	Sweden	44,449	2,687	2,569
Latin American Republics:				Norway	39,654	1,693	41
Mexico	77,874	257,790	194,972	Denmark	71,786	63,979	63,805
Guatemala	9,978	66,757	12,234	United Kingdom	367,442	28,062	9,793
El Salvador	7,056	36,868	4,636	Ireland	34,709	29,652	1,193
Honduras	4,322	26,647	3,822	Unidentified W. Europe 2/ . .	0	0	0
Nicaragua	4,437	29,675	15,287	East Germany	2,452	13	0
Costa Rica	5,073	40,016	10,081	Austria	15,962	982	873
Panama, Republic of	10,589	12,129	29,935	Czechoslovakia	3,492	1,049	109
Cuba	13,351	9,676	10,953	Hungary	1,887	371	310
Haiti	7,416	18,896	9,808	Switzerland	53,369	12,312	2,511
Dominican Republic	17,706	129,077	99,303	Finland	19,529	1,007	991
Colombia	20,036	218,017	9,031	Estonia	0	0	0
Venezuela	60,747	16,673	417	Latvia	5,976	114	114
Ecuador	6,447	65,933	9,171	Lithuania	0	0	0
Peru	20,246	84,912	62,332	Poland and Danzig	85,585	27,748	167
Bolivia	12,024	1,655	984	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	3,087	1,316	505
Chile	31,015	5,727	5,585	Azores	441	63	51
Brazil	109,464	451,594	101,642	Spain	133,995	36,228	1,235
Paraguay	3,521	5,965	4,937	Portugal	16,101	4,184	3,513
Uruguay	2,996	18,161	17,921	Gibraltar	140	0	0
Argentina	2,659	99,765	68,456	Malta and Gozo	669	20	1
Total L. A. Republics	426,957	1,595,933	643,471	Free Territory of Trieste . .	1,344	17	19
Other Latin America:				Yugoslavia	127,281	14,035	932
British Honduras	2,029	395	339	Albania	0	102	100
Canal Zone	874	185	147	Greece	24,423	26,925	659
Bermuda	5,520	116	106	Rumania	170	255	25
Bahamas	8,390	1,562	1,544	Bulgaria	91	861	284
Jamaica	12,443	22,720	21,113	Turkey	45,430	63,191	2,538
Leeward and Windward Is. . .	1,830	1,132	658	Cyprus	2,206	743	445
Barbados	2,025	2,354	2,354	Total Europe (excl. EEC) . .	1,105,134	318,479	22,560
Trinidad and Tobago	11,257	9,009	5,585	European Economic Com-			14,554
Netherlands Antilles	8,791	67	1/	munity (Common Market):			
French West Indies	753	11,640	11,378	Netherlands	344,121	78,909	64,355
British Guiana	3,084	10,588	10,430	Belgium and Luxembourg . .	119,491	10,598	9,106
Surinam	2,514	585	136	France	84,549	50,053	44,655
French Guiana	68	1/	0	West Germany	347,979	29,152	26,750
Falkland Islands	1/	0	0	Italy	173,464	66,613	62,376
				Total E. E. C.	1,069,604	235,325	207,242
Total Latin America	486,535	1,656,286	695,261	Total Europe	2,174,738	553,804	503,161
							50,643

Continued

Continued -

Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,

July-June 1962-63 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports :	Total :	Imports :	Exports :	Total :	Imports :	Exports :	Total :	Imports :
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Asia:									
Syrian Arab Republic	646	3,045	428	2,617	New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	6,776	146,850	111,057	35,793
Lebanon	6,817	4,108	2,195	1,913	British W. Pacific Is.	577	1,609	1,490	119
Iraq	2,432	7,959	2,656	5,303	French Pacific Islands	897	268	4	264
Iran	32,370	14,856	13,732	1,124	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	801	0	0	0
Israel	57,203	1,272	1,092	180	Total Australia and	41,021	393,168	353,767	39,401
Palestine	4	0	0	0	Oceania				
Jordan	14,267	10	10	0	Africa:				
Kuwait	3,549	0	0	0	Morocco	28,583	2,210	1,462	748
Saudi Arabia	11,353	6	0	6	Algeria	33,560	477	29	448
Other Arabia Pen. States ..	893	617	99	518	Tunisia	26,855	1,520	1,508	12
Aden	1,063	61	9	52	Libya	935	1	1	0
State of Bahrain	1,515	0	0	0	United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	149,449	13,141	13,107	34
Afghanistan	138	1,574	1,520	54	Sudan	4,508	946	910	36
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Canary Islands	3,570	20	20	0
India	348,359	72,605	45,649	26,956	Other Spanish Africa	147	6	1	5
Pakistan	125,346	21,585	14,159	7,426	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	576	4,676	197	4,479
Nepal	0	0	0	0	Other W. Equatorial Africa ..	61	183	46	137
Ceylon	9,528	32,784	2	32,782	Other Western Africa	10,823	27,378	99	27,279
Burma	672	453	453	27,033	Ghana	8,299	43,424	0	43,424
Thailand	10,293	35,066	8,033	27,033	Federation of Nigeria	7,437	35,573	3,185	32,388
Viet-Nam	32,476	2,184	226	1,958	British West Africa	948	1,453	39	1,414
Laos	713	0	0	0	Madeira Islands	588	68	68	0
Cambodia	888	6,004	0	6,004	Angola	2,204	38,187	410	37,777
Federation of Malaya	5,950	100,820	2,060	98,760	Other W. Portuguese Africa ..	175	2,232	5	2,227
Singapore, State of	5,859	8,328	158	8,170	Liberia	7,337	22,488	0	22,488
Republic of Indonesia	53,386	70,797	1,280	69,517	Republic of the Congo	23,438	34,031	5,545	28,486
Rep. of the Philippines ..	48,827	261,373	253,359	8,014	Somali Republic	454	200	198	2
Macao	362	0	0	0	Ethiopia	2,979	32,524	1,646	30,878
Other Southern & S.E. Asia ..	1	0	0	0	French Somaliland	120	256	10	246
China (incl. Manchuria) ..	0	2	2	33	Seychelles & Dependencies ..	3	104	0	104
Outer Mongolia	0	2,800	2,767	33	Mauritius & Dependencies ..	143	3,278	3,273	5
North Korea	0	0	0	0	British East Africa	4,883	59,964	622	59,342
Korea, Republic of	111,476	3,260	830	2,430	Mozambique	2,435	3,676	1,362	2,314
Hong Kong	39,706	2,272	1,958	314	Malagasy Republic	284	17,321	2,058	15,263
Taiwan	75,672	30,083	25,419	4,664	Republic of South Africa ..	15,347	46,004	45,221	783
Japan	510,989	45,906	20,981	24,925	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed. ..	485	1,268	427	841
Nansei and Nampo Islands ..	15,202	0	0	0	Total Africa	336,626	392,609	81,449	311,160
Total Asia	1,527,955	729,830	300,077	330,753					
Australia and Oceania:									
Australia	31,610	241,720	241,216	504					
New Guinea	360	2,721	0	2,721	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	5,084,372	3,911,227	2,212,364	1,698,863

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-May 1962-63

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports : 1,000 dollars	Total : 1,000 dollars	Imports : 1,000 dollars		Exports : 1,000 dollars	Total : 1,000 dollars	Imports : 1,000 dollars
Greenland	0	0	0	Europe:			
Canada	452,313	174,188	168,545	Iceland	3,156	869	147
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is..	51	0	0	Sweden	43,071	2,522	2,412
Latin American Republics:				Norway	36,483	1,512	1,477
Mexico	69,162	238,521	179,335	Denmark	66,167	59,721	59,554
Guatemala	9,401	64,317	11,990	United Kingdom	351,995	25,876	17,064
El Salvador	6,686	36,516	4,339	Ireland	34,156	28,117	26,934
Honduras	3,906	24,311	3,657	Unidentified W. Europe 2/..	0	0	0
Nicaragua	4,140	26,396	13,187	East Germany	2,452	13	13
Costa Rica	4,398	36,128	8,751	Austria	13,597	914	812
Panama, Republic of	9,870	10,555	865	Czechoslovakia	3,478	1,019	903
Cuba	13,351	9,120	9,120	Hungary	1,887	340	290
Haiti	6,528	17,384	9,026	Switzerland	47,559	11,596	9,172
Dominican Republic	16,915	107,141	80,851	Finland	18,445	944	929
Colombia	19,039	207,569	7,433	Estonia	0	0	0
Venezuela	56,242	15,942	380	Latvia	5,975	0	0
Ecuador	5,600	62,433	9,156	Lithuania	0	0	0
Peru	18,115	82,710	61,733	Poland and Danzig	70,694	25,751	161
Bolivia	9,216	1,544	938	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	2,650	1,216	486
Chile	27,520	5,180	5,039	Azores	441	63	51
Brazil	104,545	421,308	92,260	Spain	123,638	32,990	1,136
Paraguay	3,064	5,606	4,621	Portugal	15,579	3,873	655
Uruguay	2,951	17,168	16,934	Gibraltar	139	0	0
Argentina	2,572	92,966	63,900	Malta and Gozo	370	20	19
Total L. A. Republics ..	393,221	1,432,815	583,475	Free Territory of Trieste..	1,320	17	0
Other Latin America:				Yugoslavia	114,532	13,107	844
British Honduras	1,935	125	72	Albania	0	93	91
Canal Zone	839	182	146	Greece	23,160	24,863	649
Bermuda	5,065	107	98	Rumania	170	238	25
Bahamas	7,737	1,562	1,544	Bulgaria	91	839	557
Jamaica	11,656	15,428	14,045	Turkey	40,385	58,673	282
Leeward and Windward Is. .	1,681	976	586	Cyprus	2,098	629	373
Trinidad and Tobago	10,370	7,969	5,041	Total Europe (excl. EEC):	1,032,697	295,815	274,893
Netherlands Antilles	8,167	64	1	European Economic Com- munity (Common Market):			
French West Indies	693	9,114	8,895	Netherlands	317,860	73,829	60,305
British Guiana	3,035	10,588	10,430	Belgium and Luxembourg ..	109,786	10,011	8,683
Surinam	2,307	417	0	France	76,756	45,455	40,420
French Guiana	56	1	0	West Germany	323,666	27,077	2,234
Falkland Islands	1/	0	0	Italy	151,302	62,390	3,671
				Total E. E. C.	979,370	218,762	192,670
Total Latin America	448,564	1,531,409	626,394	Total Europe	2,012,067	514,577	467,563
							17,014

Continued -

Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-May 1962-63 - Continued

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports	Total	Imports	Complementary		Exports	Total	Imports	Complementary
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Asia:					Australia and Oceania - Con.				
Syrian Arab Republic	620	2,789	414	2,375	New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	5,909	134,770	101,502	33,268
Lebanon	6,471	3,746	2,046	1,700	British W. Pacific Is.	554	1,603	1,488	114
Iraq	2,409	7,503	2,627	4,876	French Pacific Islands	840	234	4	230
Iran	29,280	13,610	12,587	1,023	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	715	0	0	0
Israel	54,709	1,239	1,077	162	Total Australia and Oceania	36,545	363,428	326,900	36,528
Palestine	4	0	0	0					
Jordan	13,569	10	10	0	Africa:				
Kuwait	3,259	0	0	0	Morocco	25,015	2,124	1,426	698
Saudia Arabia	10,764	6	0	6	Algeria	33,079	468	27	441
Other Arabia Pen. States ..	594	563	86	477	Tunisia	25,850	1,491	1,479	12
Aden	967	61	9	52	Libya	865	0	0	0
State of Bahrain	1,424	0	0	0	United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	136,289	12,749	12,715	34
Afghanistan	119	1,481	1,427	54	Sudan	3,728	872	841	31
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Canary Islands	3,409	20	20	0
India	327,576	66,178	40,339	25,839	Other Spanish Africa	143	6	1	5
Pakistan	119,152	20,131	13,306	6,825	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	504	4,357	193	4,164
Nepal	0	0	0	0	Other W. Equatorial Africa ..	59	144	46	98
Ceylon	8,984	30,874	2	30,872	Other Western Africa	8,630	25,472	86	25,386
Burma	341	442	442	0	Ghana	7,721	38,138	0	38,138
Thailand	9,346	32,037	6,869	25,168	Federation of Nigeria	6,649	34,356	2,878	31,478
Viet-Nam	30,204	2,110	180	1,930	British West Africa	904	1,274	39	1,235
Laos	512	0	0	0	Madeira Islands	528	58	58	0
Cambodia	682	5,893	0	5,893	Angola	2,145	36,973	369	36,604
Federation of Malaya	5,527	94,391	1,869	92,522	Other W. Portuguese Africa ..	166	2,207	5	2,202
Singapore, State of	5,304	7,930	124	7,806	Liberia	7,020	20,855	0	20,855
Republic of Indonesia	48,573	65,493	1,096	64,397	Republic of the Congo	20,986	33,277	5,423	27,854
Rep. of the Philippines	46,392	230,877	223,639	7,238	Somali Republic	443	200	198	2
Macao	362	0	0	0	Ethiopia	2,957	30,568	1,580	28,988
Other Southern & S.E. Asia ..	1	0	0	0	French Somaliland	104	154	10	144
China (incl. Manchuria)	0	2	2	0	Seychelles & Dependencies ..	3	94	0	94
Outer Mongolia	0	2,586	2,553	33	Mauritius & Dependencies ..	126	2,824	2,819	5
North Korea	0	0	0	0	British East Africa	4,781	53,121	614	52,507
Korea, Republic of	98,631	2,867	696	2,171	Mozambique	1,783	3,539	1,332	2,207
Hong Kong	35,956	2,143	1,843	300	Malagasy Republic	284	16,278	2,055	14,223
Taiwan	65,317	26,574	22,059	4,515	Republic of South Africa ..	14,010	44,271	43,598	673
Japan	472,188	43,389	19,385	24,004	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed.	448	1,149	362	787
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ..	14,301	0	0	0					
Total Asia	1,413,538	664,925	354,647	310,291	Total Africa	308,629	367,039	78,174	288,865
Australia and Oceania:									
Australia	28,206	224,398	223,906	493					
New Guinea	321	2,423	0	2,423	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	4,671,707	3,615,566	2,022,263	1,593,303

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipments from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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